طبقا عن الأصل

(1-7)

E: Florida Scho
'Burt Reynol

ATHER — PARIS: Saturday, showers. Temp. 16-26 day, cloudy with showers. LONDON: Saturday, mp. 14-23 (57-73). Sunday, cloudy. CHANNEL: Mod- E: Saturday, fair. Temp. 17-28 (63-82). FRANK- rday, rain. Temp. 13-20 (55-68). NEW YORK: Sat- Temp. 17-24 (63-75).

DITIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 14

—INTERNATIONAL—
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Algeria	4.00 Din.	Iran	125 Rials	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	13 S.	Israel	I.£60.00	Norway	4.00 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.550 Din	Italy	600 Lire	Oman	0.600 Rials
Belgium	26 B.Fr.	Jordan	325 Fils	Portugal	30 Esc.
Canada	C.$ 1.10	Kenya	Shs. 13.00	Qatar	5.50 Rials
Cyprus	350 Mils	Kuwait	400 Fils	Saudi Arabia	5.00 Rials
Denmark	5.00 D.Kr.	Lebanon	£L3.25	Spain	60 Ptas.
Egypt	75 P.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Sweden	4.00 S.Kr.
Eire	30 P.	Luxembourg	26 L.Fr.	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	4.00 F.M.	Madeira	32.5 Esc.	Tunisia	0.375 Din
France	3.50 F.	Malta	22 Cents	Turkey	T.£ 65.00
Germany	1.80 D.M.	Morocco	3.50 Dh.	U.A.E.	6.00 Dirh
Great Britain	25 P.	Netherlands	1.90 Flor.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.50
Greece	35 Drs.			Yugoslavia	33 D.

30,355 RC** PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 20-21, 1980 Established 1887

ecret Study Tells U.S.-Iran Story

sitive Communications Reportedly Could Cause Furor If Published

y Scott Armstrong
Washington Post Service

HINGTON — Working st December, a small State nent group has put togeth- ssive, top-secret report that s four decades of U.S. in- nt in Iran, The Washing- t has learned.

report, oone of which has en by The Post, consists of age overview and roughly pages of government docu- The overview includes a ge summary and shorter s on various events and is-

said to contain no bomb- but rather to acknowledge ial form U.S. conduct that ver been admitted in the nd that has, in some in- been denied.

documents, however, are include sensitive private nicaoons between U.S. officials and highly elassified government reports that could, like the Pentagon Papers of a decade ago, cause a furor if made public.

Ordered by Carter

The report was compiled by order of President Carter who, according to one source familiar with the project, wanted to know "what was on the record in preparation for international tribunals," with the idea of making much of it public.

An inquiry by such a tribunal was envisioned at the time of the report's commissioning as a likely step in the negotiated release of the Americans held hostage in Iran.

Nothing came of it then, but in the last few days statements from Iran suggest again that an inquiry into U.S. acovity in Iran will be a key requirement for release of the hostages.

The U.S. government has agreed to cooperate if the hostages are released at the outset of such an inquiry. The "Iran Papers," if the report may be called that (it has been given no name by the government), would be used to prepare much of the U.S. response to any inquiry today. The government, however, has nn intention now of making any of the report public.

Not an Apology

Off and on, Iranian leaders have demanded that the United States admit "guilt" and apologize for its conduct toward Iran. One high-ranking administradon official told The Washington Post that the study does not constitute an apology but is "a kind of full laying-out of our relations with the shah."

Several sources familiar with the report told The Post that, if its supporting documents were aired, every president from Franklin D. Roosevelt through Mr. Carter would be subject to substantial criticism.

At the same time, the sources said, Mr. Carter and national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski have refused researchers' requests for specifie material describing their own actions during the prolnnged Iranian crisis.

One source said that the report as it now stands would give critics of U.S. policy a field day, and would show Mr. Carter in an unflattering light.

Another said, however, that if what the Iranians want is an admission of U.S. guilt, the report "is not what they want. It will make them very mad."

No White House Comment

In response to an inquiry from The Post Thursday, the White House had no comment.

State Department spokesman John Trattner said Thursday night, "This is not the Peotagon Papers... There is no 'study' as such, only a collection of documents and factual summaries on past U.S. relations with Iran. This compilation did not focus on 'U.S. misdeeds,' and no conclusions or judgments were derived. Essentially, it is an inventory and oothing more."

The report is said to be so secret that only 20 persons in government know of its existence. Many contributed to portions of it but did not know they were helping put together sueh a history, one source told The Post.

Only two copies of the report and the accompanying documents are said to exist, with one held by Mr. Brzezinski, who now is in control of the study. The other is said to be locked in a place where only two State Department officials have access to it, apparently to prevent leaks or, according to some sources, to keep Mr. Brzezinski from making changes or destroying material.

Justify U.S. Role

The study grew out of a request by Mr. Carter for a white paper — a document that could be made public and would justify the U.S. role in Iran for the past 25 years. Four members of the State Department's policy planning and intelligence offices were assigned to conduct it.

Anthony Lake, the director of the policy planning staff, was put in overall charge. The operational head of the study was Philip Stoddard, who worked on it while on leave from the intelligence office at the State Department.

Almost immediately, the study team decided to push the beginning of the period covered by the report back from 1953, wben the Central Intelligence Agency assisted in a coup that restored the shah of Iran to power, to 1941, when the United States first became deeply involved in Iran.

The team also concluded that the material should not be prepared as a white paper to be made public. "If the Carter administraoon got into drawing judgments about the policy of each administration, they would have ended np condemning elements of every policy, including their own," one source said.

Initially, Mr. Carter resisted the change to a secret study, saying, according to one source, that "we have nothing to be afraid of." He was persuaded to go along by former Secretary of State Cyrus

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

lavana Returns Two Hijackers o U.S. Custody Without Delay

By Richard Witkin
New York Times Service

YORK — Cuba turned U.S. authorities the two refugees who forced a Del- ner to fly to Havana only before.

as the first time, officials hat Cubans, Americans or ther hijackers had been ly turned over to the Unit- tes by the Cuban govern- A State Department spokes- alled the action a "positive nd said that the two Cubans be "prosecuted to the full of the law."

two hijackers, who were more than 120,000 Cubans me to this country earlier ar, were flown back to the States Thursday in a Fed- Aviation Administratioo with five federal marshals It returned to Columbia,

hijackers were being held in Columbia, in lieu of 00 bail each, UPI reported.]

ana's decision to expel the ubans, identified by U.S. au- es as Crecencia Perez Perez, an Adega Fresueda, was in ith Cuba's announcement of ened anti-hijacking policy esday, the day before the lat- ident. Cuba said that refu- who hijacked planes to Cuba "drastic penal measures" ould be sent back to the y from which they had

officials were heartened by ban action, hoping it would help end the rash of hijackings to Cuba. There have been 13 hijackings to Cuba this year and a number of unsuccessful attempts.

Most of the hijackers have sprayed or threatened to spray gasoline or some other flammable liquid in a plane's cabin and have warned that the liquid would be ignited unless the crew took the plane to Havana.

In the incident Wednesday, the Delta Airlines Boeing 727, carrying 111 persons, was commandeered on a flight from Atlanta shortly before it was due to land in Columbia, S.C. The two Cubans, thought to be in their early 20s, sprayed a liquid that was believed to be gasoline and, after a landing that the crew insisted was necessary to take on fuel, the plane flew to Cuba. The two men were taken away by authorities at Jose Marti Airport in Havana and the flight returned to Miami, Charleston, S.C., and then Columbia.

A Delta spokesman said the airline appreciated the courtesy and efficiency with which the Cubans dealt with situation. "This is one of the most positive steps to prevent hijacking that I've seen," he said.

The head of the State Department's Office for Combatting Terrorism, Anthooy Quainton, said that "there's no question that this is a precedent." He said the action was very positive, particularly because there had been no way to make sure, in past cases, that the hijackers were being prosecuted in Cuba.

Paraguayans Slay Leftist Sought in Somoza Killing

The Associated Press

ASUNCION, Paraguay — Police shot and killed a leftist guerrilla it had sought in connection with the assassination of Anastasio Somoza, and arrested another guerrilla. The body of the deposed Nicaraguan dictator arrived Friday in the United States for burial.

Police identified the slain guerrilla as Hugo Alfredo Irurzum, a member of the Argentine People's Revolutionary Army. They said he was killed in a shootout shortly before midnight Thursday in the Asuncion suburb of Lambare, after he fired on security forces arriving to search the house in which he was hiding. Police said they were alerted to his presence by a businessman who recognized him from a photograph shown on television.

The other guerrilla suspected of taking part in the assassination was not identified. Police said that another assassin who was with Mr. Irurzum escaped during the gunfight Thursday.

[Sources said investigators found some evidence in Mr. Irurzun's house that he might have been in Central America recently and may have been sent by the current Nicaraguan government to kill Gen. Somoza, United Press International reported. Nicaraguan leaders have denied any sueh link.

[In addition, UPI said that the Noticias Argentinas news agency reported in a dispatch from Asuncion that police had detained Silvia Mercedes Hodgers, another guerrilla suspected of involvement in the assassination.]

The government had distributed photographs of Mr. Irurzum and Ms. Mercedes shortly after the assassination. Gen. Somoza, his chauffeur and a financial adviser were slain Wednesday in central Asuncion by men firing a bazooka and automatic weapons at the car in which they were riding.

Gen. Somoza's body, accompanied by at least one of his five children, was transported by chartered DC-8 jet to Miami and was immediately taken to a funeral home where services were to be observed Saturday. The Somoza family has extensive real estate holdings in Miami and his estranged, U.S.-born wife, Hope, lives there.

The Washington Post quoted Dinorah Sampson, Gen. Somoza's Nicaraguan mistress of 18 years, as saying that, at the time Gen. Somoza was assassinated, "he was going to the bank. He never was careful ... He trusted this country."

The New York Times quoted her as adding, "We never expected this — never, never. He felt total confidence and total safety in this country."

ountries Offer o Aid to Africa

Reuters

ME — Nine countries includ- e United States and Algeria y announced new contribu- of food aid for 26 African na- suffering severe shortages, it nnounced at a meeting in of the Food and Agriculture ization.

aid to Africa will jump 830,000 tons in the 1979-80 ial year to 1.3 million tons in at current prices, a U.S. offi- aid. Algeria became the first er of the Organization of Pe- m Exporting Countries to ibute to multilateral food aid ams by offering $300,000 for aid and $500,000 for the emergency food reserve.

lgium to Accept Missiles U.S.-Soviet Talks Fail

From Agency Dispatches

USSELS — Belgium said Fri- that it would permit deploy- of 48 new NATO nuclear es on its soil if forthcoming Soviet arms control talks pro- no result.

government communique is- after a Cabinet meeting set te for accepting the missiles, are scheduled to be de- d in 1983.

ATO decided last December se 572 medium-range Persh- nd Cruise missiles in Western pe. But Belgium put off its agreement because of differ- of opinion in its fragile six- government.

elgium accepts here and now nclusions of the negotiations the Soviet Union and will ful- s share in the framework of lliance," said a statement re- d after a special government ing.

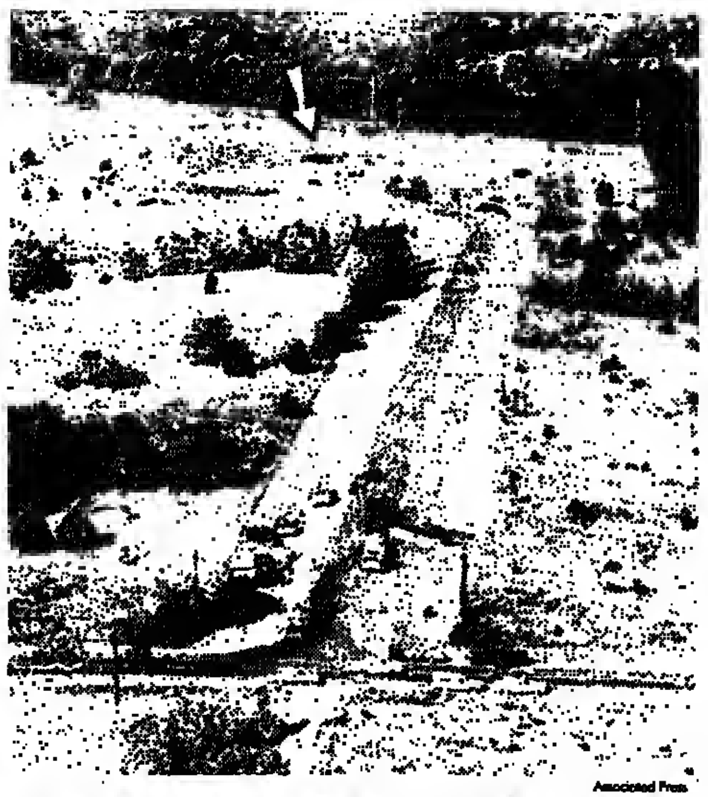
the event of negotiations be- n the United States and the t Union not reaching a con- n, Belgium, in solidarity with lies, will take all the measures d between the NATO part- " the government commu- e said. It added that the Cabinet would review the situation every six months.

The United States and the Soviet Union are to begin talks on limiting new missile systems in Europe on Oct. 15 in Geneva, NATO sources said this past week. NATO called for the talks at the same time as it decided on the deployment of the U.S.-built weapons.

Arms negotiations are usually laborious and drawn-out and it was impossible to predict if and when tangible progress might be made in the forthcoming round, diplomatic sources said.

"There might be no missiles after all," Premier Wilfried Martens told the press after the Cabinet meeting, "if talks with the Soviets are successful and they destroy their SS-20s ... There might be only half of the missiles installed in Belgium if talks agree on limited and controlled deployment. Or all the 48 missiles might be deployed if talks fail."

When NATO made the decision on the new missiles, the Netherlands decided on a two-year moratorium before agreeing to deploy the weapons on its territory. The other countries named as sites for the missiles were Britain, West Germany and Italy.



Associated Press

Arrow designates an underground concrete silo for a Titan-2 missile, where an explosion injured 22 workers in Arkansas.

Turkey's Junta Acts To Curb Terrorists

United Press International

ANKARA — Turkey's military government, moving swiftly against the naoon's widespread terrorism, condemned one man to death Friday and sentenced another to 11 years in prison for the murders last Sunday of an army captain and a civilian.

The military court's rapid action followed the arrests of 10 more parliament members supected of having links with extremist groups.

The slayings Sunday of the officer and the civilian were the first reported acts of terrorism since the military seized power a week ago.

The two defendants were convicted in the southern city of Adana. It was expected that the death penalty would be appealed, but sources close to the junta said that the army would not grant clemency and that the murderer, as well 22 other convicted terrorists already on death row, would be executed.

Council Meets

The five-man ruling National Security Council, headed by Gen. Kenan Evren, met in Turkey's parliament building Friday to discuss the formation of a civilian Cabinet and ways to strengthen the martial law commanders ability to deal with terrorists.

But after four hours; the junta issued an "interim statement" that said simply that discussion of agenda items was continuing. There was oo indicatioo when a Cabinet announcement would be made. Sources earlier said that it was likely a military man would be named premier and that slow progress was being made regarding other Cabinet posts.

Deputy army Chief of Staff Haydar Saltik, who is considered to be the junta's sixth member and has close links with NATO, was

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

WEEKEND

Raffles Reborn

Singapore's famed Raffles Hotel, after several rocky years, has come back to profitable life at least in part by capitalizing shamelessly on its storied past. Page 7W.

INSIDE

U.S. Author Dies

Pulitzer Prize-winner Katherine Anne Porter, 90, top-ranking author of short stories and a novel, "Ship of Fools" which became a best-seller, has died in Maryland. Page 5.

Campaign 1980

President Carter, defending his recent campaign speeches, says that he does not believe that Ronald Reagan is "a racist in any degree," but repeated his contention that Mr. Reagan had injected certain "code words" into the campaign that would be better left unsaid. Page 3.

22 Hurt in U.S. In Explosion At Missile Silo

The Associated Press

DAMASCUS, Ark. — An explosion, apparently caused by leaking fnel, rocked an underground Titan-2 missile silo early Friday, injuring at least 22 emergency crew workers, the Air Force said. Pentagon sources said that a nuclear warhead was atop the missile, but that there was no evidence the weapon was damaged nr that any radiation leaked.

[President Carter, asked Friday whether the warhead had been removed, replied that "everything is safe." "The situation is under control," Mr. Carter said. "We have monitored the site very carefully. There is no indication of radioacivity at all," United Press International reported from Washington.]

The explosion occurred about nine hours after a dropped wrench socket punctured a fuel tank of the missile during maintenance.

Authorities evacuated areas up to 10 miles from the silo — about 50 miles north of Little Rock — affecting about 1,000 people in nearby towns.

The Strategie Air Command said that it planned to allow people to return to within one mile of the site after the radiation level of the area was checked.

[Mr. Carter said that he has directed the Defense Department to investigate the cause of the accident and to inspect the 53 other Titan sites throughout the nation, UPI reported. "We have been aware they are older missiles and through a normal evolutionary process they will be replaced," Mr. Carter said. Eighteen sites are in Arkansas; the others are in Arizona and Kansas. The Titans are 17 years old, and newer missiles use solid fuel.]

Rep. Bill Alexander, D-Ark., said the Air Force told his office that there was "no evidence of a plutonium leak, the warhead is intact and the warhead is in the hands of Air Force officials."

The Omaha World-Herald, however, said sources told it that the Titan was destroyed and that some damage did occur to the thermonuclear warhead. The newspaper said its source emphasized that no radiatioo leak was detected and there had been no danger that the warhead would detonate.

Defense officials said that the missile's warhead does not become fully armed and ready to explode until it is in flight en route to the target.

Tnm Mahr, a public information officer at SAC headquarters in Omaha, Neb., said that 22 workers were injured, and that 18 of them were hospitalized.

The concrete silo housed a 103-foot-long intercontinental ballistic missile that is capable of delivering the United States' largest hydrogen bomb to a target 6,300 miles away. Gov. Bill Clinton said that the silo was "just big rubble" after the blast.

The explosion occurred as the emergency crew was preparing to neutralize the leak, according to Col. Richard Kline, a SAC spokesman. The leaking liquid fuel, Aerozine 50, was not as volatile as the oxidizer that must be mixed with it to form the propellant, he said.

Evacuation Ordered

Air Force Secretary Hans Mark said in Washington that the missile had been undergoing maintenance Thursday night when the wrench socket fell 70 feet, bounced off a thrust mount, and struck the missile, puncturing the first stage, 10,000-gallon fuel tank.

About 24 minutes later, at 6:47 p.m. Thursday, the maintenance crew reported indications of a fire and flooded the silo with water, Mr. Mark said. Air Force officials alerted state emergency officials and advised civilian authorities to evacuate the area.

A disaster crew from Little Rock Air Force Base was sent to the silo. It was not immediately known whether they were inside the silo at the time of the explosion, about 3 a.m., or whether the missile itself or only fuel exploded.

[John Fullerton, operations supervisor of the state Office o Emergency Services, emphasized that there was no danger of a further explosion, UPI reported. "[The toxic fumes] should be dissipated oow where there should be no danger except in low places where they could get trapped," he said. He also said that there was no trace of radioactivity in the atmosphere.]

There have been five other leaks from Titan-2 missiles this year, Air Force officials have said.

Thatcher Stresses Warm French Relations

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Despite previous disagreements and historic rivalry, British-French relaoons have reverted to cordiality, which should provide a basis for expanded cooperation, ineluding in defense, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said here Friday.

"It is our common interests, not our past rivalries, which need to be emphasized now," she said in a speech following a one-day summit meeting with French leaders.

The fifth annual British-Freneh summit was characterized mostly by its friendly, upbeat tone, rather than by any new or substandve agreements, British and French officials said.

"The oews here is the friendly atmosphere," an official said.

President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, flanked by Mrs. Thatcher, told a news conference at the Elysee Palace that there now were a considerable number of reasons for "reflecting together" with Britain over hilateral and international issues.

He said the main international subjects raised in their meetings included Poland, Afghanistan, East-West relatinns, implementation of the Helsinki agreements, the Middle East and South Africa.

The French leader also noted that Britain was proceeding to implement agreements made earlier this spring involving the European Economic Community and which Mrs. Thatcher said affected agriculture and fisheries, including the ending of the so-called lamb war between the two nations.

Mrs. Thatcher indicated that resoluoon of these problems, the object of long and acrimonious disagreement, had helped greatly in improving relations with France.

Meantime, France and Britain also have a common interest in reforming the EEC's controversial cnmmon agrieultural policy (CAP), she said in a speech delivered to the Franco-British Council in Bordeaux Friday. "We need reforms which will enable the CAP to meet its objectives without wasting money on unnecessary and sometimes damaging surpluses," she said.

Military Equipment

"But this is not enough," she added, stressing that new policies were now needed to "produce a better balance in the way the Community disposes its resources. Specifically, Britain and France should develop "fuller and eloser" cooperation in the military field, sbe said, citing as an example joint production nf military equipment.

"The cost nf weapons systems will continue to increase and effective collaboration is an important means of aehieving the burden," Mrs. Thatcher said. But she told newsmen that she was not referring to "anything specifically," such as emerging plans among EEC countries to build jointly a tactical jet fighter for the 1990s.

She also suggested that other areas nf industrial cooperaoon with France could include sueh sectors as autnmobiles, electronics and pharmaceuticals.

During her meetings in Paris, there were virtually no disagreements on internaoonal issues, notably in opposing the Soviet interventioo in Afghanistan and in supporting EEC-backed peace initiatives in the Middle East, the British leader said.

Hinting that future differences with France were inevitable, Mrs. Thatcher noted in her speech that "after China and Japan, we are two of the oldest nation-states in the world ... with that inevitably goes pride and — let us be frank — a degree of willfulness."

But she stressed that in light of the growing complexity of world economic problems, including dealing with the oil-producing naoons, "our two countries have every reason to coordinate our approach as closely as possible."

Pasternak Recalled in Glory and Disgrace

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

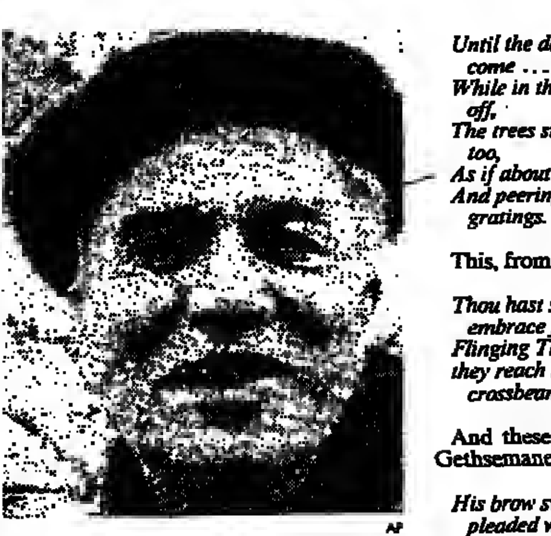
MOSCOW — Andréi Voznesensky, the outspoken Soviet poet who has been under a cloud for taking part last year in a literary revolt against censorship, has paid tribute in a major Soviet literary journal to annther man who died in official disgrace 20 years ago — Boris Pasternak.

Mr. Voznesensky's memoir, published in the issue of Novy Mir on Thursday, contains parts of several poems from "Doctor Zhivago," the novel that got Pasternak into trouble in 1957. Some have never been published here before. The essay never menoons the book, which is still considered reacoonary and anti-patriotic by Soviet censors.

But in a sense, the decision of the editor, Sergei Narovchatov, to publish the article continues the rehabilitaoon of Pasternak that was begun, then halted, by Nikita Khrushchev's successors in the early 1960s.

"Let us try to understand the verse he left us," Mr. Voznesensky's article coocludes, after a loving portrait of Pasternak as a great Russian poet. The article was the first official acknowledgement of the 20th anniversary of his death, which hundreds of revering admirers commemorated last June by trekking to his grave in the writers' colony of Peredelkino.

Much of the Novy Mir article is an evocation of the time, in the 1950s, when Pasternak was working on "Doctor Zhivago," reading the poems that appear at the end of it to his friends. Most of them are devoutly Christian in spirit and were not included in the two Soviet collections of



AP

Pasternak in 1958.

Pasternak's verse that have appeared since his death.

This quotation from "Holy Week," for instance, (translation by Bernard Guilbert Guerney from "The Poems of Yurii Zhivago," Pantheon Books, New York, 1958):

The murk of night still prevails.
The Creation's hour is yet so
early
That the square extends like
eternity
From one corner to the other.
And there is still a millennium
Until the dawn and warmth
come ...
While in the town, not too far
off,
The trees stand mother-naked
too,
As if about to enter church
And peering within its
gratings.

This, from "Magdalene:"

Thou hast spread Thy arms, to
embrace far too many,
Flinging Thy hands out till
they reach the ends of the
crossbeam.

And these fragments, from "Garden of Gethsemane":

His brow sweating blood, He
pleaded with His father
That this cup of death might
pass from Him.

The last stanza of the poem, the final one in the set at the end of the novel, is not quoted in full:

I shall descend into my grave ...
and on the third day rise again.
And, even as rafts float down a
river,
So shall the centuries drift,
trailing like a caravan,
Coming for judgment, out of the
dark, to me.

But enough of it is given so that the allusions are clear.

Pasternak won the Nobel Prize for the novel in 1958, and for accepting it he was denounced as a traitor by many of his fellow writers. Many of them regret today that they went along with the official campaign of denunciaoon. Mr. Voznesensky alludes to the poet's trials by quoting a dedication Pasternak inscribed to him in 1957 on a volume of his Russian translation of Goethe's "Faust":

"Andryusha," Pasternak wrote, "that you are so gifted and sensiove, that your understanding of the eternal receptivity to joy that we call art, that your thoughts, your tastes, your direction and your desire so often coincide with mine, is a source of great joy and encouragement to me. I believe in you, and in your future. I embrace you. — B. Pasternak."

"How many times these words supported and saved me, and what bitterness and pain is still behind them," Mr. Voznesensky writes.

He has been more fortunate himself, although last year, after he joined more than a score of other Soviet writers in demanding publication of a collection of their censored works called "Metropol," he was banned from publishing or giving his popular poetry readings.

Mr. Voznesensky also provides the first description of Pasternak's funeral, in June, 1960, that has ever appeared in an official Soviet journal, although of course the underground and exile journals have written about Pasternak at length. Mr. Voznesensky says that few writers were in attendance, but that Sviatoslav Richter, the pianist, played a dirge on the upright in the Pasternak house.

Associated Press

AFTER BREAKFAST — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher had a breakfast meeting Friday at the Elysee Palace with French Prime Minister Raymond Barre, center, and President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. They are shown leaving the residence. Details, Page 1.

Underground Test Thought to Violate Treaty

U.S. Protests Soviet Nuclear Explosion

By Richard Burt
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has complained to Moscow about an underground nuclear test conducted in the Soviet Union last weekend that U.S. experts believe exceeded the limits laid down by a 1974 agreement between the two nations, administration officials said.

Meanwhile, Rep. Robin Beard, R-Tenn., a member of the House Armed Services Committee, charged Thursday that a Soviet military exercise last July involving intercontinental missiles violated a provision of the 1979 Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty. A White House spokesman called Rep. Beard's charges "a reckless act with possible grave consequences for national security."

State Department officials confirmed that on Sept. 14 the Soviet Union conducted its largest underground nuclear test in recent years. Intelligence aides are still examining test information, but the official said that it now appeared that the blast was much larger than those permitted by the so-called threshold test ban treaty concluded by the Ford administration six years ago.

Last Monday, the officials said, David Newsom, undersecretary of state for political affairs, expressed the administration's concern over the test in a meeting with Anatoli Dobrynin, the Soviet ambassador.

Under the threshold treaty, neither side is permitted to test a nuclear weapon exceeding 150 kilotons in destructive power. One kiloton is equivalent in destructive effect to 1,000 tons of TNT.

More Destructive

According to intelligence aides, initial information on the Sept. 14 test indicates that it was at least 160 kilotons in strength. Several aides reported that the test was probably much more destructive, perhaps as large as 650 kilotons.

The 1974 treaty has not been approved by the Senate, but in 1976 both Washington and Moscow announced they would abide by its terms while negotiators worked on an accord banning all underground testing.

The Soviet episode seems certain to liven the debate over whether the Soviet Union can be trusted to abide by the terms of arms control accords. Since the completion of the first agreement limiting Soviet and American strategic missiles in 1972, there have been periodic reports of Soviet violations, none of which have been confirmed officially.

Officials said that over the last two years or so, Moscow had conducted at least six other nuclear tests that in the view of U.S. experts might have exceeded the limits laid down in the 1974 agreement. They said that in these earlier cases, uncertainties in estimating the destructive power of underground blasts kept open the possibility that the tests fell within the permitted bounds.

Margin of Error

However, officials said that preliminary data indicated that even allowing for a margin of error, last weekend's test was the largest since 1976 and probably exceeded the 150-kiloton limit.

In a press statement, Rep. Beard said, "This latest Soviet nuclear test is the most flagrant violation to date of the threshold test ban. There can no longer be any dispute that the Soviets are violating the agreement with total disregard."

Rep. Beard also charged that Moscow had recently violated the terms of the 1979 strategic arms accord between Washington and Moscow. "The Soviet Union had recently conducted an exercise over a five-day period in which they simulated the reloading of 25-to-40 SS-18 missile silos," he said.

The rapid reloading of missile silos is prohibited under the terms of the 1979 treaty. Like the threshold test treaty, the strategic arms accord has not been ratified, but the two sides have indicated they are prepared to live up to its terms. Rep. Beard said he was asking the House Armed Services Committee to begin investigations of the possible violation.

Administration officials denied that there was any violation of the arms accord. A White House spokesman said, "Accurate information about Soviet activities in this field is among the most sensitive information we possess. To compromise such information even by disclosing a distorted version of it is a reckless act with possible grave consequences for national security."

Associated Press

OUTWARD BOUND — Soviet cosmonaut Col. Yuri Romanenko, right, and Cuban Lt. Col. Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez were scheduled to dock with an orbiting space laboratory Friday night as part of a weeklong mission. Tass reported that Col. Mendez, the first Cuban to make a trip in space, was formerly a vegetable seller and bootblack.

Japan Health Minister Resigns

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan's health and welfare minister, Kunikichi Saito, resigned Friday after admitting that he accepted money from a hospital director who is under investigation by the police.

Premier Zenko Suzuki, who formed his Cabinet only two months ago, appointed former Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda, 66, as Mr. Saito's successor. Mr. Sonoda, who is also a former welfare minister, was responsible for the Japan-China peace treaty signed while he was foreign minister in 1978.

Mr. Saito, 71, said after resigning that he was taking political responsibility for accepting the money.

He said he had received a check for the equivalent of $25,000 in his office on Aug. 13 from Sanae Kitano, director of a gynecological hospital. Mr. Saito also admitted that he had received two other political donations from Mr. Kitano for a total of about $40,000. Under Japanese regulations, political donations of this size must be registered.

Police went to Mr. Kitano's offices earlier this week and found records suggesting he had paid large sums to a number of Japanese politicians. The police inquiry showed that at least three other former ministers had received money from Mr. Kitano, who is in detention while police investigate whether he practiced medicine without a license.

Tremor Near Strasbourg

The Associated Press

STRASBOURG, France — A small earth tremor registering 3.6 on the Richter scale shook parts of eastern France Friday, the Strasbourg Geophysical Institute said.

Hungary to Increase Authority Of Existing Party Trade Unions

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service

BUDAPEST — In the first clear sign of East European anxiety that Poland's labor unrest could spread, Hungary's Communist leadership is now moving to give greater authority to the existing trade unions and assign them what one official called "the role of the loyal opposition."

Jozsef Timmer, international secretary of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council, said that Hungary's development "demands that the trade unions play the role of the loyal opposition. Otherwise you have turmoil. The most important conclusion drawn from the Polish events is just that."

Senior officials here see stronger unions "opposing" various levels of government within the existing system. In case of deadlocks, however, the Communist Party's Central Committee would act as the ultimate arbiter.

The Hungarian plan appears designed to pre-empt the type of free trade union drive that has turned Polish politics on its head. It is, nonetheless, a significant innovation since it would formally recognize conflicts of interest in a supposedly classless society that thus far has denied their existence.

Local Level

These officials said that such an evolution responds to the needs of Hungary's society, but they also hinted that the Hungarian model offers a way for other East European nations to deal with the prospect of increased labor difficulties in the 1980s.

Mr. Timmer ruled out the notion of free unions in Hungary by saying that they are already autonomous and that they also have legal rights to protect the interests of workers.

But, he said, these rights must be strengthened and trade union officials at the local level "must be encouraged to enter into conflicts" with state managers and local authorities.

A ranking member of the Hungarian Central Committee echoed those views. He said a broad discussion is under way here on "what lessons we can draw from the Polish events." He added that Communist parties have to recognize the existence of conflicts of interests since "one cannot build Socialism without tensions and conflicts."

The unusally frank conversations about the protracted Polish labor and political unrest suggested that Budapest was trying to devise a course of action that would preclude the sort of labor trouble that has sent shock waves through Eastern Europe and put an entirely different complexion on trade unions in the region.

Threat to Monopoly

Polish government concessions to the striking workers, especially the promise of independent trade unions, are seen by East Europeans as a threat to the monopoly of Communist control.

What the Hungarian officials appear to propose is the use of existing union structure to inject an element of pluralism and diffuse social tensions without endangering the party's pre-eminent role. While not challenging Moscow's basic positions, the idea comes close.

The Hungarians also advance the concept of pluralistic interests for societies whose Marxist-Leninist ideology denies the possibility of different interests between workers and the Communist Party.

However, the Hungarian plans come at a time when the Polish crisis is entering a new phase, which senior officials here expect to last for a long time. A solution in Poland will be possible, another ranking Central Committee member said, only if "both the Western and Socialist worlds" show patience and understanding.

"The status of Poland is very uncertain," he said. "The greatest danger is one of outside intervention. But we believe this deep and serious political crisis should be solved by political means."

The two Central Committee officials offered the following analysis of Poland's crisis:

In 1956, they said, both Poland and Hungary underwent major political crises. "We had to call in Russian tanks to crush the counterrevolution. There was bloodshed in Hungary and a complete polarization of the society. But we made a decisive break with the past.

"The Poles were lucky then — there was no bloodshed in Poland and Wladyslaw Gomulka managed to create a compromise and consolidate the party's position. But the compromise was full of contradictions and left Poland a divided society.

"It was based on an understanding with the powerful [Polish Roman Catholic] Church. At the church's insistence, Gomulka stopped collectivization of agriculture. The peasantry remained the basis of the church's strength.

"There was another fundamental incongruity. The state-run economy and industry retained the old centralized planning system while the agriculture remains based on inefficient small private holdings [about 80 percent of Polish agriculture is in private hands]. As a result Poland could not feed itself, while the rigid planned economy could not take into account changes in the world.

'Successive Unrest

"We have had repeated [waves] of Poles coming here to buy food, clothes, and other consumer goods. Constant shortages and economic mismanagement prevented Poland from achieving a higher standard of living and led to successive labor unrest."

When Edward Gierek swept to power following the 1970 labor riots, the officials said, he "did not dare" attack the agriculture question or the church. "Instead he tried to get around it by bulding up Poland's industrial capacity ad using Western credits for that purpose."

"It was a reasonable plan at the time. Gierek's tragedy was the change in world economic conditions after the sharp increase in energy costs," they added.

The officials said that, as a result of current difficulties, Poland is "an even more divided society and there is no immediate solution for its problems."

Polish Unionists Accuse Government of Sabotage

From Agency Dispatches

WARSAW — Trade union activists complained Friday that the Polish government was trying to sabotage attempts to set up an independent labor movement, dissident sources reported.

In a statement circulated by Warsaw dissidents, the inter-factory trade union committee in the Baltic port of Gdansk said: "In many centers the activities of independent unions are being sabotaged by the authorities and people who want to join these unions are being intimidated."

The state-run television reported Friday that Zdzislaw Grudzien, the Communist Party chief of Katowice, the Silesian industrial center, quit his post at a meeting attended by party leader Stanislaw Kania. The government news agency PAP reported that Jerzy Zasada, party secretary in the western city of Poznan, also left his post.

Official sources in Katowice reported that municipal transport in upper Silesia was at a virtual halt because of a strike by bus and streetcar drivers for more pay.

But labor activist Kazimierz Switon reported by telephone from Katowice that the strike ended Friday evening with an agreement signed by an official of the Transport Ministry.

Dissident sources said strikes in the southern city of Kielce had been settled.

The statement from the Gdansk unionists, distributed by the dissident Self-Defense Committee (KOR), disagreed with official assertions that "anti-social elements" were trying to infiltrate the independent unions and exploit labor troubles to bring down the Communist system in Poland.

"The inter-factory committee states that it knows nothing about anti-Socialist forces trying ... to penetrate the independent trade union movement," the statement said. "But we know ... that a group of old discredited union leaders are trying to stop the development of the movement by means of lies and provocations," it added.

Trade union activists from all over Poland are to meet in Gdansk next Monday to discuss their attempts to establish an independent labor movement.

Soviet Buildup

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Secretary of State Edmund Muskie said Friday "it would be wise not to overlook" the possibility an unusual buildup of Soviet troops on the eastern and western borders of Poland is connected with Polish political developments.

Mr. Muskie said the United States is "monitoring the Soviet troop buildup closely and we try to evaluate them as we go." A State Department official said the buildup, which was noticed about three days ago, may be connected with the normal fall maneuvers of the Warsaw Pact in Eastern Europe.

Junta Begins Crackdown

(Continued from Page 1)

the likely choice to head the Cabinet, the sources said.

But Bulent Ulusu, a retired navy commander who is Turkey's newly appointed ambassador to Italy, also was reported in the running, and he was being recalled from his post in Rome.

Mayors Purged

The army crackdown on politicians and civil servants suspected of being sympathetic to extremist groups continued Friday with the purge of six mayors of provincial capitals in eastern Turkey.

The military law command said that those arrested were the elected mayors of Kurdish-speaking cities where separatist views are prevalent. The six were replaced by military officers.

News Reports Banned

ANKARA (AP) — In its first major press restrictions, the Turkish junta has banned news reports on four of the political leaders who were arrested after the coup.

An order Thursday by the martial law commands in Ankara and Istanbul, headquarters of the country's major dailies, prohibited news photos or commentary on the four politicians. The newspapers face closure if they violate the order. Foreign correspondents were not affected.

Outbreak of Wider Conflict Is Feared

Lebanon Gets War Jitters as Military Alliances Shift

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Each day in the eerie wreckage of what was once one of the world's richest, gaudiest and most bustling business districts, the gunmen take up their accustomed positions.

It is a desolate scene. Most of the battles of the Lebanese war, which paused nearly five years ago but never really ended, were fought with small arms. Few buildings were leveled by heavy shells; they were picked apart bullet by bullet.

Weeds grow in the streets. The old commercial district forms the bulk of what is called the Green Line, the no-man's-land separating Christian East Beirut from the Moslem west. The main passageway between the two areas, an elevated highway, has been closed for more than a month because of snipers.

On the Christian side, a wiry 22-year-old commander supervises the uniformed men of what is called the Lebanese Forces, built around the Phalangist Party militia. They have put up an embankment of sandbags, debris and dirt.

Wall of Old Cars

Cargo containers from the port and bodies of old cars and trucks wall off their side of town. Armed with U.S.-made M-16 rifles, they man fixed positions in old department stores, movie theaters and office buildings, where the furniture is still strewn about from some long-ago battle and heaps of papers dumped out of filing cabinets are yellowing.

On the Moslem side, a block or two away across the Plaza of the Martyrs and the old vegetable market, are similar positions. The two key ones, high in skyscrapers commanding sweeping views, are held by the Syrian Army. Palestinian guerrillas and adherents of one or another of the 17 leftist party militias. Near the port, the Murabitoun, one of the leftist militias, has brought in two trucks carrying heavy machine guns to reinforce its position by what was once the fashionable promenade along the sea between the Normandy Hotel and the Kit Kat Club.

Beirut, a city with a prolonged case of morning-after nerves, is even more tense and jittery than usual.

The constant topic among the diplomats, journalists and United Nations personnel here — as well as among the Palestinian guerrillas and the Lebanese, armed and unarmed — is their uneasy feeling that something is about to happen. The something is assumed to be a new outbreak of major fighting. Or things could simply continue as they are in a state of permanent crisis, where what might seem catastrophic elsewhere is merely commonplace.

Daily Clashes

The speculation is fed by a series of shifts in the volatile array of alliances and rivalries that exist in rough equilibrium. Small clashes break out nearly every day, often between nominal allies.

There are three main elements in the current uneasiness:

- The seizure of power on the Christian side by the Phalangist Party. On July 7, Bashir Gemayel, military chief of the Phalangists, the largest group on the Maronite side, and son of the party leader, Pierre Gemayel, launched an attack that wiped out the military power of his sometime ally, the National Liberal Party of Camille Chamoun.

Since then, under the name of the Lebanese Forces, the younger Gemayel has moved to consolidate control over East Beirut and the mountains and coastline to the north as well as to build a unified military force. This has aroused fears of the possible partition of Lebanon into a breakway Maronite nation or even an all-out attack to rid the country of the Palestinian camps — a move that could lead to a renewal of full-scale war.

- The possibility of a major Israeli invasion against the Palestinian guerrilla bases in the south. Last month, in the largest military thrust since a drive across the frontier two years ago, Israeli commandos raided the Palestinian stronghold at Beaufort Castle, withdrawing under cover of air and artillery strikes.

UN officials say the Israelis have been building strength between the Litani River and the border, the area of southern Lebanon controlled by the forces of their ally, Saad Haddad, a former Lebanese Army major. An Israeli move, it is feared, could draw in neighboring Syria, which has vowed to defend the Palestinians, and quickly escalate into another Middle East war.

- A possible shift in the allegiance of the Shiite Moslem community. The generally poor Shiites, now probably the largest religious group in Lebanon, have usually been at least nominally on the side of the "Moslem left." Amal, the Shiite militia, has been growing rapidly. But, according to a number of sources, there have been increasing clashes in the south between Shiites and Palestinian guerrillas. Some Shiites say the presence of the Palestinians brings down artillery barrages by Israel and Maj. Haddad's militia. And there is apprehension that the Palestinians will, in the current phrase, be "implanted" on their land.

Government Helpless

In Beirut, Shiite forces have been fighting against Iraqi-backed leftist units, the enemies of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Iranian leader. The Phalangists, in their recent statements and strategy sessions, have been making much of this disaffection. In one recent set of clashes, according to diplomatic sources, they ran several trucks of small arms to the Shiites.

The leaders of Amal and the Palestinian guerrillas are working desperately to ease the tensions. The possibility exists that a change in the apparent balance of power would push one of the sets of combatants — the Phalangists, the Palestinians or the Israelis — into action and widen the conflict.

The Lebanese government is helpless. At the moment, it is pretty much nonexistent. Premier Salim al-Hoss, a Sunni Moslem, has resigned and is serving as a caretaker. His brief replacement, the elderly Takieddin Solh, was stopped by gunmen as he was driving one day and his bodyguards' weapons were confiscated.

"Lebanon is divided into a Palestinian state and another state controlled by the Lebanese Forces," President Elias Sarkis, a Maronite, was quoted as saying the other day, confessing his inability to deal with the situation.

For months Mr. Sarkis has been trying to put together a security plan that he says would then enable him to form a government. The problem is that the security plan, by definition, involves deploying the Lebanese Army, and none of the armed groups will let the soldiers on their turf. So a solution seems unlikely.

Lately, Mr. Sarkis has been attacked by his fellow Maronites. "There will be no security plan, no Cabinet, no nothing," said Camille Chamoun. "There is no way out of the dilemma as long as Sarkis is head of state," said former President Suleiman Franjieh, whose militias control the far north.

A UN official put it this way: "There's an interim premier, an interim government, everything's interim. This is an interim country."

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WORLD NEWS BRIE

Striking Berlin Rail Workers Occupy St

The Associated Press

BERLIN — West Berlin railroad employees were occupyi
train stations and other installations in West Berlin Frida
pressed demands for higher pay and other concessions from t
munist employers.

The East German-run Reichsbahn, meanwhile, increased p
the workers to end the three-day strike, firing 60 employees a
ening to lay off all strikers, leaders of the walkout said.

Leaders on the 20-member strike committee claimed the r
active strikers had grown to 1,500 from several hundred in prev
At least 3,500 West Berliners work for the Reichsbahn.

U.S. Protests Searches Near Kabul Emb

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The United States has protested to t
ment of Afghanistan over attempts by its police to search all
and other vehicles leaving the area of the U.S. Embassy in
State Department says.

The attempted searches began after a Soviet soldier turned
embassy on Monday seeking political asylum, and U.S. off
privately that they appeared to be related to Afghan governme
that the embassy might try to smuggle the soldier out of the co

Department spokesman John Trattner said Thursday tha
Embassy was refusing to permit the searches and "we hav
protested it as a violation of diplomatic law and established
practice."

Iranian Jets Attack Iraq; Soldier Is Kill

Reuters

BEIRUT — Iranian planes pounded Iraqi border positio
southeastern part of the country Friday and an Iraqi soldier
during an artillery attack, the Iraqi news agency reported.

The latest clashes between Iranian and Iraqi forces along t
kilometer (750-mile) joint frontier erupted at the beginning of
and are the worst between the two major oil exporters since t
revolution in Tehran 19 months ago.

Tehran Radio quoted the Iranian military command as re
tense ground and air battles Friday along most of the Iraqi-Ir
der and said that naval clashes are likely in the next few days, a
did not explain why.

Tass Says U.S. Violated Helsinki Agree

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union on Friday accused the Uni
of "openly and unceremoniously" violating trade and econo
sions of the 1975 Helsinki agreements.

Tass accused the United States of maintaining a "discrimi
gime in trade with the Soviet Union" and imposing economic
The United States curtailed sales of advanced technological
to the Soviet Union and imposed a partial grain embargo foll
Soviet intervention in Afghanistan last December.

The Tass commentary came as the United States and its We
continued to press for a discussion of alleged Soviet human ri
tions and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan at the Europe
ty conference in Madrid in November. Diplomats from 35
currently meeting in the Spanish capital to work out an agen
meeting.

Thailand Extends Prem's Military Pow

United Press International

BANGKOK — Parliament passed a law Friday extendin
Prem Tinsulanonda's control of Thailand's armed forces by a
five more years.

Observers in Bangkok said the additional powers awarded
tant Gen. Prem could touch off upheavals and end the politic
that the premier has brought during his six-month term in offic

Secret Washington Stu Tells Involvement in I

(Continued from Page 1)

Vance, who reportedly told him that a white paper would needlessly antagonize officials of past administrations and reflect poorly on the president during his re-election campaign.

Files from the Defense Department and State Department were immediately made available to the researchers, virtually in their entirety. The CIA provided access to information from its files, but would not part with the files.

The withheld CIA material was pieced together through discussions with CIA staff and through State Department files pertaining to CIA activity.

One source told The Post that material supplied by Mr. Vance and by Defense Secretary Harold Brown will reflect unfavorably on them. The report, for example, is said to make reference to an admission by Mr. Vance that he paid insufficient attention to the mounting Iranian crisis because he was distracted by arms limitation talks with the Soviet Union and the Camp David Middle East peace negotiations.

Concurred in Force

Mr. Brown, according to the source, is said to have concurred in recommendations urging the shah to crack down on dissent in Iran by turning the military there loose on demonstrators.

Sources said that Mr. Carter and Mr. Brzezinski refused to part with some information on their own roles on grounds that presidential communications traditionally are not included in such studies. Further, they are said to have maintained, possible public disclosure of such information could endanger the lives of the 52 American hostages.

One source said that in his view, however, Mr. Carter and Mr. Brzezinski seemed to be acting less in regard for tradition or safety of the hostages than out of a desire to keep criticism from being directed at them. Another source quoted Mr. Vance as saying that Mr. Carter would wait until after the election before deciding whether to provide documents requested from him.

Similar papers of former Presidents Nixon and Ford also have been withheld. In addition, apart from what was left behind at the State Department and the National Security Council, many of the relevant files of Henry Kissinger, former national security adviser and secretary of state, are said to be missing from the report.

Preconceptions Confirmed

In essence, one source said, the Iran papers contain "no shocking, previously unsuspected skulduggery" but rather are replete with material that confirms "everyone's preconceived notions."

For example, that source said, the study does not discuss in any detail the role of U.S. oil companies and arms suppliers in the formulation of policy toward Iran, but is said to show clearly that government policy was responsive to the wishes of those special interests.

Sharply contrasting pictures emerge when people familia
report attempt to char
One person said the sto
the Iran papers "is o
United States repeatedly
chain jerked by a guy
whom every ambassador
possible to deal with. Ult
was capitulation by t
knew better."

That source said t
shows that, at every step
veloping relationship, se
jections were raised by t
policy advisers to provid
tional aid to the shah,
each objection was gradu
come by the force of t
will. Each time, it was d
sential to the security of t
to give in to the shah.

Willing Partner

Another source, howe
that the papers would rei
perception that the sha
not a U.S. puppet, at lea
willing and responsive p
U.S. policy.

The report is said to ha
page section summarizing
with Iran from 1941 to
1970s. It is said to have
shorter sections focusin
CIA's assistance to the
1953, on U.S. human rig
in recent years in regard
on U.S. military influence
Iranian military, on the ef
1972 of U.S. arms sales to
U.S. contact with membe
Iranian military who we
ning a coup during the
the shah's collapse and on
sion last October to admit
into the United States.

One reason the report
given no name, The Post
was to make it more diff
Congress to demand it o
media to seek access to it
the Freedom of Informat
For the same reasons, on
said, a decision was made
the report in a perpetual
stage so that there would b
nal" copy, thus making it
from Freedom of Inform
quests.

According to administr
ficials, another major stud
U.S. role in Iran is being
by the Senate Intelligenc
mittee under the direction
director William Miller, a
foreign service officer o
tioned in Iran and a critic
relations with the shah. Th
panel staff, however, has
access to the sensitive doc
tion provided to the State
ment study group.

Sirhan Now Eligi For Parole in 4

United Press Internationa

SOLEDAD, Calif. —
Sirhan, serving a sentence
years and 9 months for t
assassination of Sen. Robe
nedy, could be paroled as
Sept. 1, 1984, due to his mo
havior as a straight-A stude
a model worker in prison.

Sirhan, 36, inexplicably
to show up for his annual
hearing Thursday but won
month reduction of his se
for good behavior.

هكذا في الأصل

[illegible] الأصل

'Code Words' Attacked

rter Defends Blast Reagan Campaign

y Terence Smith

New York Times Service

INGTON — President ressed by reporters to jus- arsh language he has used ampaign against Ronald said that he does not be- Republican opponent is in any degree."

ne president repeated his on made earlier in the t Mr. Reagan had injected 'code words' into the cam- nt would be better left un- r. Carter referred specifi- his opponent's remarks on Klux Klan and state's

l not raise the issue of the or did I raise the issue of rights," Mr. Carter said y at a nationally televised nference that was dominat- e politics of the campaign. ve that it is better to leave ords — which are code many people in our coun- have suffered from dis- tion in the past — out of ion this year."

Carter's protracted defense ampaign style came imme- after an opening statement ly seven minutes in which d off the major foreign and e accomplishments of his tration and pointed to re- od indications about the y.

ther subjects, the president e following points:

though there has been nt in the Iranian hostage ith the recent statements Tehran, it is impossible to an early resolution of the The United States is pre- o see Iran's grievances dis- in a "legitimate forum," but apologize for past actions.

e administration expects mployment rate to contin- bout 8 percent for the rest ear and the inflation rate to below 10 percent. The pres- economic advisers have n within the last two days "recession might very well ," but Mr. Carter thinks it rly to say.

t mattered, he suggested in rse of a generally upbeat of the economic situation, "recovery of our economic seems to be progressing l."

r, Carter will be "glad" to Mr. Reagan in the White "or any other forum any- in this nation and as fre- as possible." The president modify his ealier refusal to ate first in a three-way de- ith Mr. Reagan and Rep. Anderson, the independent ate.

he United States would use r weapons "if necessary to the freedom and security of n Europe and this country."

arter made no mention of Ja- hich has traditionally been ed under the U.S. nuclear lla, but a White House man said no policy change dicated by this omission.

Harsh Exchanges

ough other subjects were the news conference was adowed by the campaign articularly the recent harsh ges between Mr. Carter and eagan. In response to persis- questioning, the president himself repeatedly defend- s performance on the stump nsisting that his campaign en moderate in tone.

jousted with several report- this issue and at one tense nt attempted to stare down Myers, a reporter for the ngton Star, who recalled it was your own Cabinet sec- Patricia Harris who first in- ed the KKK into the presi- l race."

exasperation showing, Mr. finally replied: "I am not ng Governor Reagan. That's y the point. The press seems obsessed with this issue. I am ming Governor Reagan."

campaign speech in Atlanta esday, Mr. Carter at an ap- ce before a black audience ctly accused Mr. Reagan of ing to racist tactics.

u've seen in this campaign rings of hate and the rebirth e words like 'state's rights' in ch in Mississippi, in a cam- reference to the Ku Klux relating to the South," the ent told his audience at the Ebenezer Baptist Church. "That is a message that creates a cloud on the political horizon. Hatred has no place in this country. Racism has no place in this country."

Taxing Power

Mr. Reagan's reference to the Klan was made on Sept. 1, when he pointedy mentioned that Mr. Carter was campaigning that day in an Alabama town where he said the white supremacist organization had been founded. The Republican mentioned "state's rights" in Mississippi, but explained subsequently that he was talking about the taxing power of the individual states rather than racial issues.

Explaining his speech at the Ebenezer Baptist Church, Mr. Carter said of his audience there: "Those people understand the code words, the use of the word Ku Klux Klan and the use of the word state's rights in the South, and my message to them was that the presidential election is no place for the reviving of the issue of racism under any circumstances and that's the way I feel about it."

Later, noting that the Klan had endorsed Mr. Reagan and that the Republican nominee had repudiated that endorsement, Mr. Carter said he admired him for that repudiation.

Equal Time

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Mr. Reagan's campaign director, William Casey, sent a telegram to the three commercial networks Thursday to demand equal time for Mr. Carter's opening statement, which he said "could not have been a more blatantly political commercial if he had paid for the time."

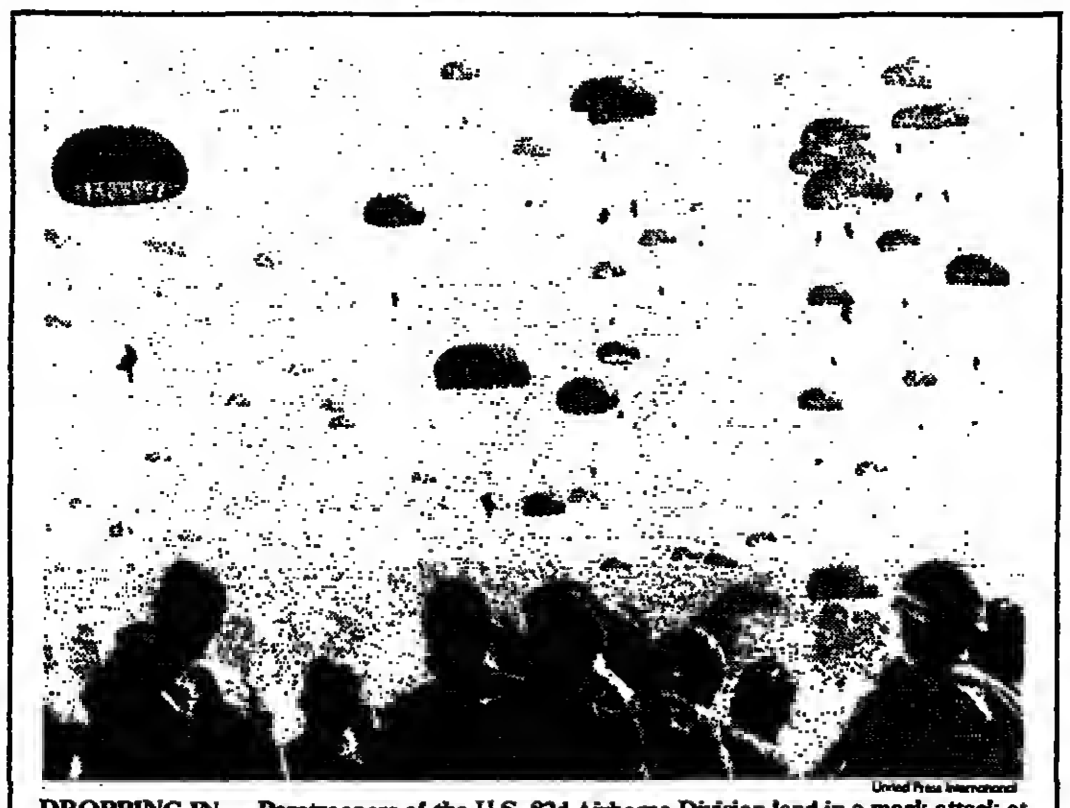
arnings Given Bologna Case

Reuters

ME — Magistrates investi- ; last month's bombing at na railway station, in which rsons died, said they had d four men, including two nent neo-fascists, that they face charges.

y issued formal notices to four that they might be ed with subversive associa- nd membership in an armed . The notices did not specifi- mention the Bologna inci- but the magistrates con- d Thursday that the warnings een issued in that connec-

e of those warned was ino Coltellacci, 50, a former city councillor and a central ittee member of the neo-fas- alian Social Movement. Oth- ere Adriano Tilgher, 33, who entenced to two years' jail in for membership in a banned ne rightist organization, and rothers Stefano and Aurelio netti, respectively a lawyer doctor.



United Press International

DROPPING IN — Paratroopers of the U.S. 82d Airborne Division land in a mock attack at Hildesheim, West Germany. The jump, made after a nine-hour nonstop flight from Ft. Bragg, N.C., was part of the "Crusader 80" exercise in NATO's "Autumn Forge" maneuvers.

Activists Say Reapplications Are Now Barred

Russia Tightens Jewish Emigration Rule

By Kevin Klose

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Soviet authorities have introduced new restrictions on Jews seeking to emigrate, according to well-informed sources.

Activists now say that Soviet authorities in the major Ukrainian city of Kharkov, considered by many Jews here to be a bellwether of Soviet emigration policies, are refusing to reconsider the case of any Jew who has once been denied permission to emigrate.

The new practice of barring reapplication represents a stark departure from longstanding Soviet policy. Jews who have been prevented from emigrating — chiefly because they allegedly possess state secrets — have been allowed to reapply for a visa every six months. In many instances, repeat applicants eventually have been allowed to leave, although some have had to wait years.

The activists said in recent interviews that anyone turned down for emigration now must sign a declaration asserting he has been "warned that I have been refused [emigration permission], that my refusal is final, and that I have no right to reapply. I must get a job in a month."

500 Family Refusals

The Kharkov activists, Yevgeny Chudnovsky, David Soloveichik, Yuri Tarnopolsky and Alexander Partisky, estimated that 500 families there have been refused exit visas in the last year and only several were allowed to leave. The men say they believe that the crackdown in Kharkov, which survived as a traditional cultural center for Ukrainian Jews until after World War II despite Stalinist repressions and a Nazi massacre, may be motivated in part by rising Soviet fears of a "brain drain."

Western analysts of the mass exodus of more than 200,000 Soviet Jews in the last decade say the emigres are drawn largely from better-educated sectors of Soviet society.

Recent figures available in the West also show that the Russians have steadily shut off emigration this year, a probable reflection of the chill on East-West relations in the aftermath of the intervention in Afghanistan. While more than 50,000 Jews were allowed to leave last year, a record, only about 15,000 have been allowed to leave during the first eight months of this year.

Part of that sharp decline is attributable to the Moscow Olympics, when visa officials were processing tourist applications. But early reports for September indicate that not more than 1,500 are likely to be allowed to leave this month, about the same number as in June during the Olympics.

"There is no incentive for them to increase the amounts," an activist said of the authorities.

Moscow activists say that, so far, no similar ban on reapplication for visas has been imposed by other regional emigration officials.

But it was in Kharkov and Odessa, another major Ukrainian city, last year that the authorities began systematically using a much tighter definition of family relations under which Jews could qualify for family reunification abroad.

Previously, the Russians frequently allowed relatives as distant as cousins and nephews and nieces to emigrate. That has largely been ended, with the officials insisting that only parents, children, siblings and spouses can be considered under the reunification provisions of the 1975 Helsinki accords, which has helped spur Jewish emigration.

Some Westerners had speculated that the Russians, faced with the Madrid conference in November to review compliance with the Helsinki accords on human rights, cooperation and security, might suddenly allow a sharp increase in emigration to improve its image and standing among the 34 other signatory powers. Yet that seems unlikely now, in the view of observers here.

'Shogun,' TV Saga About Japan, Attracts Half of Viewers in U.S.

United Press International

LOS ANGELES — "Shogun," the 12-hour television saga about a Japanese warrior of the 16th century, has attracted about half of all viewers in the United States, and has brought about a novel form of the TV dinner here.

Some Japanese restaurants in Los Angeles have been providing TV sets for customers; and a customer carried a portable TV into a sushi bar before dining on raw fish and rice. A Japanese hotel, advertising that it had giant television screens in its restaurant, featured beverages and dishes tied in with "Shogun."

Surpassed only by "Roots" as the most popular short-form series in television history, "Shogun" has averaged about 50 percent of the viewing audience on three nights this week. An NBC network spokesman said "Shogun" had increased its Nielsen ratings each night. The ratings have been helped, too, by the actor's strike, which has eliminated normal competition.

"Shogun" — the word means supreme military leader — is based on James Clavell's novel about a warrior who established a dynasty. Much of the dialogue is in Japanese, and the only American in the cast is Richard Chamberlain, as the navigator Blackthorne.

Some other effects of the series: A liquor store in nearby Burbank reported a 700 percent rise in sales of sake, the Japanese rice wine; and evening radio talk shows have had few callers.

Los Angeles' sizeable Japanese community, the largest in mainland United States, is fascinated by the $22-million series. "Downtown nighttime business has been hurt by 'Shogun' and community meetings have been canceled in deference to the show," a spokesman in the Japanese-American community said.

PLO, Syria Urge Holy War, Oil Embargo on Israel, U.S.

The Associated Press

FEZ, Morocco — The Palestine Liberation Organization and Syria proposed to Islamic countries Friday a sweeping strategy for holy war aimed at the United States and Israel, including an oil embargo, general mobilization of manpower and PLO guerrilla recruiting offices throughout the Moslem world.

The program was submitted to a ministerial meeting of the world's Islamic countries by Farouk Kaddoumi, the PLO's chief foreign policy spokesman, and Syrian Foreign Minister Farouk Shraa.

Oil Embargo

Conference sources said such an extensive program had virtually no chance of adoption by the foreign ministers, most of whom represent conservative Islamic governments.

The sources noted, however, that the Islamic countries include a majority of the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and could theoretically make an oil embargo highly effective if they chose.

The ministers, representing 39 Islamic countries, the PLO and the Turkish sector of Cyprus, were convened by Morocco's King Hassan II to plan a jihad, or holy war, against Israel's formal annexation of East Jerusalem. The conference was to end Saturday.

In an opening speech Thursday, the king said a jihad could range from political and economic pressure to "psychological harassment," though military action might be envisaged as a last resort.

The PLO-Syrian plan went far beyond proposals made at an Islamic meeting in Casablanca a month ago by PLO leader Yasser Arafat. The new plan called on the world's Islamic countries to impose a total oil embargo against Israel and its allies, including the United States, and announce a mobilization of all their manpower and resources for the liberation of Israeli-occupied territories.

Jihad Army

The plan also called for the establishment of recruiting offices throughout the Islamic world for volunteers for a jihad army under PLO command, for Israel's expulsion from the UN General Assembly and condemnation of its territorial occupation by the International Court and for a reduction in the diplomatic representation of all Islamic countries in the United States.

On Thursday, Pope John Paul II, deploring that "Abraham's heirs are still painfully confronting each other" in Jerusalem, called for a global effort to make the city "a truly holy city, a city of peace."

In the statement to a group of Italian biblical experts at his retreat in Castel Gandolfo, Italy, the pope did not specifically mention Israel's formal annexation of East Jerusalem. But Vatican sources said it had prompted his statement, which came a day after the pope met a PLO official for the first time, receiving top Arafat aide Afif Saffied in a private audience.

Plane Reported Shot Down

From Agency Dispatches

BEIRUT — Palestinian guerrillas said their anti-aircraft guns shot down an Israeli warplane Friday on a reconaissance flight over southern Lebanon.

But in Tel Aviv, the official Israeli military spokesman said there was "absolutely nothing" to the Palestinian report.

Paris Leftists Fire On Ecole Militaire

Reuters

PARIS — Two gunmen fired automatic weapons at a wall of the Ecole Militaire from a passing car here Friday, and leaflets thrown from the car showed the extreme leftist Action Directe guerrilla group claimed responsibility, police said. Policemen guarding the college were not hurt.

Last Saturday, police captured a man and a woman suspected of belonging to the group after a gun battle near the Arc de Triomphe in which a West German tourist was injured. Direct Action has claimed responsibility for several attacks in the Paris area this year.

Alternative Sources Seen

India Shrugs Off Threat Of U.S. Nuclear Fuel Ban

From Agency Dispatches

NEW DELHI — The Indian government is unruffled by the prospect that the United States will renege on an agreement to supply 38 tons of enriched uranium, and its scientists suggest India has alternative sources of nuclear fuel.

"We have thought of alternatives," said a top Indian nuclear scientist who asked not to be named. "In fact we are prepared for the worst. The Tarapur plant will not be shut down."

In Washington, the House of Representatives, expressing concern about the spread of nuclear weapons, voted 298-98 Thursday to block the sale, proposed by President Carter. A closer vote is expected Tuesday in the Senate, which must take similar action by Oct. 1 if the sale is to be stopped.

Major Test

The House action not only dealt a sharp blow to Mr. Carter's foreign policy, but also constituted the first major test of the 1978 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act. That law sought to ban nuclear shipments to countries that do not renounce all attempts to acquire nuclear weapons.

In June, Mr. Carter overrode the unanimous recommendation of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and ordered the granting of export licenses for the shipment of enriched uranium as fuel for the Tarapur power plant.

Administration officials argued that refusing to make the shipment would violate a 17-year-old sales agreement, hurt relations with a key nation in a politically explosive region and increase the risk of nuclear proliferation because India could obtain the fuel elsewhere without safeguards.

Last week, the Indian government reacted mildly to recommendations by the foreign relations committees of both houses that Congress veto the executive order to ship the enriched uranium reactor.

A government spokesman in New Delhi said simply that India hoped Congress would live up to its obligations to supply fuel to the U.S.-built reactor.

Neither the Indian government nor its nuclear scientists have specified what India will do if both houses of Congress vote to block the fuel shipment.

But the chairman of the Indian Atomic Energy Commission, Homi Sethna, was quoted in a recent interview as saying, "We have indigenous know-how and capability to set up any plant in the entire nuclear fuel cycle."

Under the 1963 nuclear agreement with the United States, India is committed to use only U.S. fuel supplies. But if these are blocked by Congress, the agreement will lapse.

As alternatives, the Indians could:

- Use natural uranium from deposits in Bihar state to produce a nuclear fuel consisting of a mixture of plutonium oxide and uranium oxide.

- Process their own enriched uranium. However, Mr. Sethna said it was uneconomical for India to set up commercial uranium-enrichment plants.

- Obtain enriched uranium from another nation such as France or the Soviet Union. India reportedly sounded out the Soviet Union on the possibility.

Opposing the sale in House debate, Rep. William Broomfield, R-Mich., said India had refused to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and had been contemptuous of U.S. efforts to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons.

Rep. Jonathan Bingham, D-N.Y., chief sponsor of the resolution to disapprove the sale, said that going ahead with it would harm U.S. efforts to prevent Italy and Switzerland from supplying plutonium technology to Pakistan and Iraq.

S. Korea Ignores Appeals, Confirms Kim's Sentence

United Press International

SEOUL — South Korea's martial law commander Friday confirmed the death sentence for opposition leader Kim Dae Jung, despite appeals for clemency from the United States, Japan, China and other nations.

Mr. Kim still can appeal to a military court and the nation's supreme court for a commutation of sentence. If those courts reject him, he can ask President Chun Doo Hwan for clemency.

South Korean officials announced that martial law commander Gen. Lee Hui Sung confirmed the death sentence by hanging for the 54-year-old former presidential candidate who was convicted and sentenced Wednesday of anti-state activity and plotting sedition, charges dismissed by U.S. officials as without foundation.

China was the latest nation to appeal to the South Korean government to spare Mr. Kim, saying that the death sentence was an "appalling miscarriage of justice" and demanding that his execution be halted. In a commentary, the Chinese news agency said that the charges were "clearly trumped up" and "the death sentence came as an insolent challenge."

Numerous Appeals

Sweden, Norway, Australia, Yugoslavia, Amnesty International and the International Commission of Jurists also appealed for clemency. Ambassadors from the United States and Japan earlier had lobbied with South Korea's foreign minister to save Mr. Kim from execution.

The Japanese and U.S. embassies declined comment on discussions with Foreign Minister Lho Shin Yong, but a U.S. Embassy spokesman termed Ambassador William Gleysteen's visit a "courtesy call."

The Joongang Daily News, which like all South Korean newspapers is censored by the government, said that Mr. Gleysteen explained the U.S. position on South Korea's domestic situation, which analysts interpreted to mean Mr. Kim's status. The South Korean newspaper said that Mr. Lho told Japanese Ambassador Ryozo Sunobe that "no one can make any arguments about the case until there is a final ruling by the Supreme Court."

In Washington, a statement issued Wednesday for Secretary of State Edmund Muskie cited the "extreme verdict" given Mr. Kim, and said that the trial had been watched "with intense interest and deep concern."

Amnesty's Objection Attacked

LONDON (AP) — The South Korean Embassy here Friday denounced a protest by Amnesty International at Mr. Kim's death sentence.

The embassy "protests in the strongest tone the statement alleging Kim Dae Jung did not receive a fair trial," a statement said, adding that the trial was "conducted with all the legal safeguards and procedures prescribed by Korean law." It also said that Mr. Kim was defended by lawyers of his own choice and given "every opportunity to present his own defense."

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Page 4 Saturday-Sunday, September 20-21, 1980

Saudi Strategy and OPEC

Saudi Arabia got about half of what it wanted at OPEC's meeting this week in Vienna. The Saudis coolly announced, as it ended, that they would leave their high production rates unchanged for the present. In other words, they will maintain that slight glut of oil to exert a downward pressure on every other exporter's price until they get the rest of what they want.

And what do they want? The Saudi view is that OPEC needs a unified schedule of prices, based on their oil, that will rise gradually and predictably. The Saudis' opposition within OPEC are the radical nationalists — above all, Iran and Libya — who want to use the price of oil to settle old scores. They see the oil as a device to redistribute the world's wealth in their favor and, to their minds, the faster the better. Ayatollah Khomeini's government, approaching oil in the same spirit that it approacbes everything else, wbooped its price up to $35 a barrel earlier this year. Since the Saudis have been selling precisely the same grade of oil for $28 a barrel, only the most desperate of buyers have been going to the Iranians. Iranian exports have fallen precipitously this year. That painful experience underlies the extraordinary vehemence of the Iranian attacks on Saudi Arabia at the Vienna meeting.

The outcome at Vienna was a temporary compromise under which the Saudis will go up $2 a barrel to $30 — rather than the $4 originally in view — while the others, including the resentful Iranians, stand fast. It is reasonable to expect that from now to the end of the year the Saudis will work continuously to close further the remaining gap between them and their OPEC partners, while restraining severe leaps in price.

The Saudis, with their buge reserves, are playing the long game. They want higher prices, but they do not want to scare their customers away. They do not like to have their customers think of dependence on oil as politically and financially risky. The Saudis know that there is an inherent limit to world oil prices. That's the price at which synthetic fuels become profitable. Nobody knows yet what that price might be. But the U.S. energy industry is about to invest $20 billion, under federal guarantees, in finding out. That's a serious effort. The Saudis, excellent tacticians that they are, would probably prefer to keep the world price of oil just a little below that of the synthetics, to keep alive all those uncomfortable questions about the economic viability of a synthetic fuels industry. That's the way for the oil-exporting governments to maintain their market power into the next century. But since that logic is foreign to the theologians and romantics running Iran and Libya, the internal strains within OPEC are not likely to diminish.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Feverish About Oil

There should be no such thing as optimism about energy in the United States for the foreseeable future. But then, this is a campaign year. So we hear Gov. Reagan try to make people believe that the United States has "more than enough energy resources to meet our needs until the fuels of the future are developed." We bear administration officials brag about how much Jimmy Carter has done to reduce U.S. dependence on oil imports. And even ordinary voters, after all the sermons about the energy crisis, can be forgiven for thinking there may be a little light at the end of the tunnel now that OPEC seems ready finally to go slow on oil price increases.

No one likes to be a killjoy but, as they say, some perspective is in order.

There certainly is some good news, superficially. How many barrels of oil the United States imports each day is a kind of national thermometer of progress, something like the red and blue chart that appears on the office bulletin board at United Fund time. The newest reading suggests that U.S. oil consumption fever has broken. The average for August was a stunningly low 5.8 million barrels a day. To understand how low that is, compare it with February, 1977, the peak month, when the United States was importing 9.9 million barrels a day. Even a year ago the figure was still 8.6 million barrels. That means oil imports have dropped by one-third in one year.

Still, there are three things wrong with the import thermometer. One is that it measures more than fever. Why are imports dropping? Conservation is an important reason; Americans are becoming far more fuel efficient. But there is another and more important reason: recession. The United States has been using less energy because many plants are closed and many workers are on the streets. The United States could use still less imported oil — by making still less steel and still fewer automobiles. It is one thing to break a fever, another to break the bank.

Ronald Reagan's recent cheery remarks about energy highlight a second problem. If the United States could in fact prodnce more oil at bome. it could cut imports still further, as Mr. Reagan suggests. But to serious students of petroleum, that is highly unlikely. U.S. oilfields are being depleted, and it is probable they will produce 15 percent less by 1990.

There is a still more alarming defect in the thermometer. It measures only U.S. imports. Yet the price of oil is determined by total world demand, and that, according to the Congressional Budget Office, is beaded right off the chart. In a world oil study, CBO estimates that U.S. oil consumption will go up only a hair in the next decade, from 18.3 million barrels a day to 19.9 million. But compare that with the estimated increase in the rest of the Western world: from 51 million barrels to 66 million.

No one knows what kind of pressure the demand for those 15 million extra barrels will put on the world price of oil. What is certain is that the price will go up and up, at home as well as abroad. And Americans are already paying $90 billion a year for imported oil.

As we were saying, there is no such thing as optimism about energy for the foreseeable future.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Bazooka's Other Victim

There was little admirable and nothing lovable about Anastasio Somoza, the failed caudillo of Nicaragua. He looked upon his country as a family firm, establisbed in 1934 by his father and protected by a private army, the National Guard. True enough, the Somozas were pro-American, but in return they expected Washington to save their firm from bankruptcy and domestic competition. A year ago, Nicaraguans had had enough and forced President Somoza into exile in Paraguay, whence he bitterly attacked the United States as an ingrate.

This record does not encourage grief over his murder in Asuncion by a hit-squad armed with a bazooka and machine guns. Nonetheless, assassination is always a dirty business, whatever the sins of the victim. And in this instance, the code of asylum was violated and frontiers were probably breached by foreign-based killers.

No one can condone, much less applaud, the killing of a Somoza in Paraguay and still plausibly condemn the killing of Orlando Letelier, Chile's former foreign minister, in Washington, or of former Prime Minister Aldo Moro in Rome. Those who justify terror in one place invite it in every place.

In Nicaragua, for the moment, few are concerned with these implications of the Asuncion ambush. And small wonder. The country's Sandinista leaders owe the name of their movement to Augusto Cesar Sandino, a nationalist guerrilla who was treacherously ambushed in 1934 by the Somoza National Guard. A dynasty born in violence has now twice suffered in kind; the elder Somoza was assassinated in Managua in 1956. For Nicaragua's sake, we hope that bloody chapter is finally closed.

We bope, as well, that Nicaragua's new leaders are being truthful in their denial of any role in the Somoza assassination. That ambush claimed more than the life of an unlovable dictator. In every such event, the other victim is the code of law that is essential to civilized politics everywhere.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

U.S. Policy at UN Faulted

If any country can be singled out for blame for the failure of the special economic session held by the UN's General Assembly it is the United States. The Carter regime made it obvious by its actions that it was unwilling to commit the United States to any international initiatives whicb might prove unpopular with the people on the eve of the elections. While it would be foolhardy to think that by his politics of drift the U.S. president has drawn closer to his people, it is undoubtedly true that by scuttling the UN session Wasbington has earned the ire of the Third World.

— From the National Herald (New Delhi).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

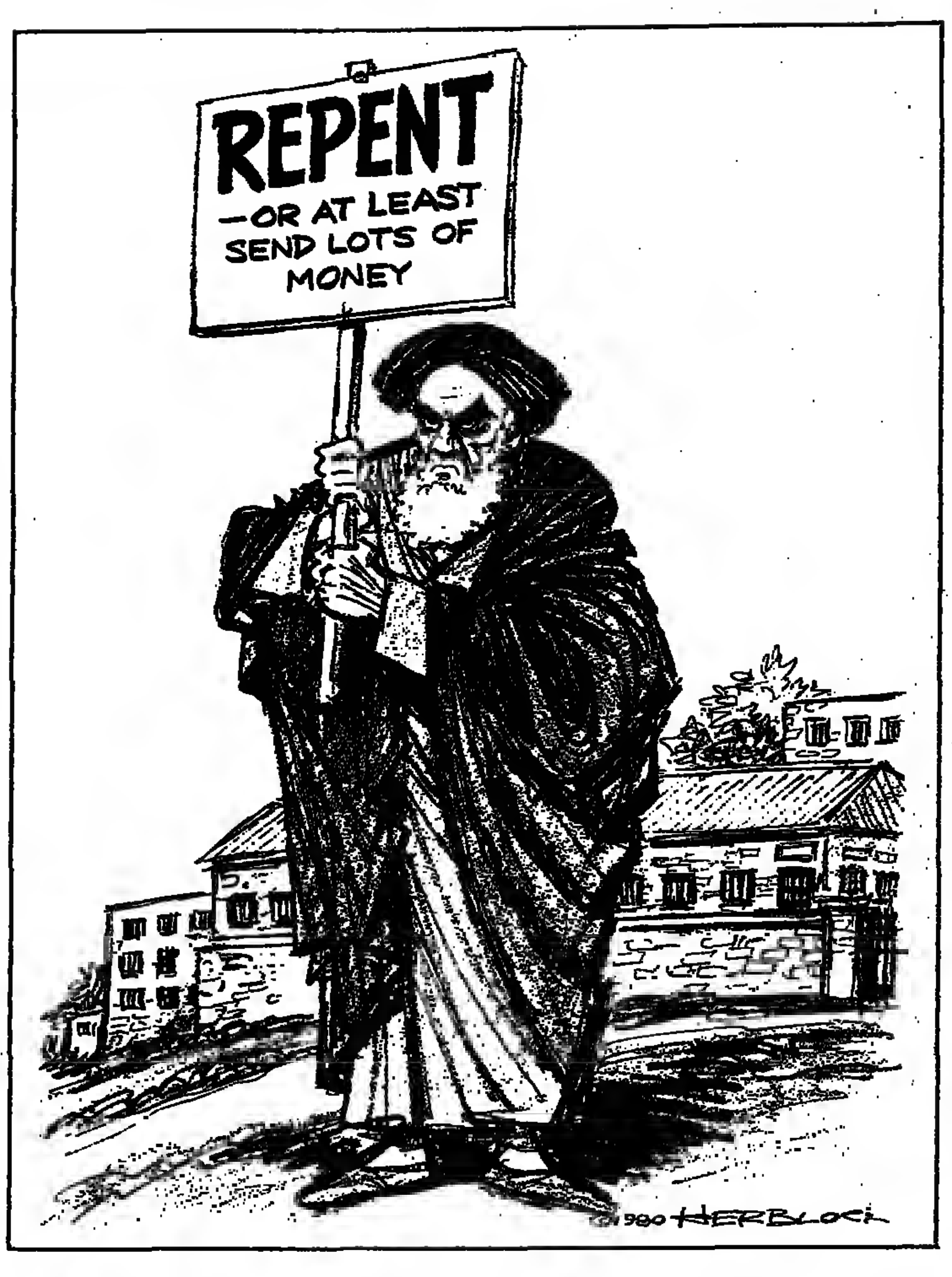
September 20, 1905

NEW YORK — Today's editorial in the New York Herald reads: "The war between Russia and Japan has given rise to new questions upon which some agreement hy the civilized powers is necessary. For instance, there is the question raised by Russia's protest against the use of wireless telegraphy by neutrals within the zone of hostilities. The use of floating mines in the channels of commerce or where they are liable to get adrift and destroy inoffensive vessels is another matter of vital concern. A definition that shall be generally accepted as to what is contraband of war is needed, as was made plain by Russia's inclusion of coal, naphtha, alcohol and other fuels in the list."

Fifty Years Ago

September 20, 1930

BERLIN — Germany's Fascists will celebrate their election victory by a parade of their armed units called "storm divisions" before Adolf Hitler, their chief, at Potsdam on Sept. 27 and 28. The Communist journal Welt and Abend said that an influential industrialist, who is sympathetic to Fascism, was trying to induce the Prussian government to lift its ban on uniformed Fascist marchers, so that the demonstration might have a military character. Uneasiness over the status of the anti-Semitic Fascists extends all over Germany. The number of Germans, mostly Jews, leaving for Switzerland and the Netherlands rose greatly after the election, including a striking number of bankers and busioessmen.



Portugal: Political Upheaval?

By Ken Pottinger

LISBON — How does a right-of-center government share power with a left-of-center president? This conundrum is on many Portuguese minds as the country prepares for watershed parliamentary elections on Oct. 5 and equally crucial presidential balloting at the end of the year. The signs presently point to parliamentary victory for the ruling rightist Democratic Alliance and a presidential landslide for the incumbent bead of state, Gen. Antonio Ramalho Eanes, a moderate center leftist.

As a result there is bound to be some pobtical opheaval. The governing coalitioo is bitterly opposed to President Eanes, whom it accuses of obstructionism and worse, and is pushing hard to elect its own candidate — a fiercely anti-Communist general oamed Antonio Soares Carneiro.

Mighty Struggle

Although campaigning for the twin elections is officially separate, to all intents and purposes they have become inextricably mixed, and the desperate tones of a mighty struggle for survival clearly overlay the pobticking.

The campaigns are the bitterest seen here since the restoration of democracy six years ago — no quarter is being asked for and none would be given. The participants seem fully aware that either they survive or, unredeemed, stalk the political wilderness for a long time to come.

Portugal's middle-of-the-road Socialists for instance, will face pressures to split into leftist and rightist groups if party boss Mario Soares leads them to defeat a second time, and the former premier himself must know that he will be pushed aside if the autumn brings yet another failure.

Likewise, the Democratic Alliance — a loose coalition of Social Democrats, Christian Democrats and monarchists — hangs together principally in anticipation of gaining power for a full parliamentary term. This would give them the chance for full implementation of their trumpeted liberal reforms and cooversely put the diverse partners through their toughest test — that of lasting the pace united. An October defeat, however, would certainly see the alliance eclipsed.

Communists Out

Only the Moscow-line Portuguese Communist Party can be considered outside the drama of the unfolding survival struggle. Their tactic as always is not to seek power but to ensure they control the counterbalancing extra-parliamentary forces. In the presidential contest, the picture is also a tense one. For the ambitious, intellectual Gen. Soares Carneiro, failure is unthinkable. Should it happen it would ruin both his notable military and incipient political career.

And if the taut, unsmiling president, Gen. Ramalho Eanes, loses, a fate some classify as doomsday or worse, there would be no mercy. He would be unceremoniously put out to graze at the relatively early age of 45.

With such a backdrop, it is not hard to understand why the actors are playing with such gusto.

The oppositioo has been hard-pressed to find suitable ammunition to attack the government on its performance since it took office in January — most observers agree that the general impression created by the alliance has been one of competence and achievement.

The Target

Thus they have turned to gunning for the one man whose demise could mortally wound the alliance, Social Democratic Premier Francisco sa Carneiro, wbose wily dyoamism forged the winning coalition last October and has maintained its momentum ever since. Socialists and Communists, both ironically grouped in their own imitative electoral coalitions, have maintained a steady stream of character slurs and allegations of financial irregularities against the premier in recent weeks. First they delved into the sensitive issue of his divorce proceedings, hoping to embarrass Francisco sa Carneiro among his many conservative Roman Catholic supporters and church backers.

Then they proceeded to insinuate that the premier is involved in a financial scandal dating from the 1973 boom on the Lisbon stock exchange. The opposition, and specifically the Communists, allege that he owes some $600,000 to the nationalized banks and that the debt has been laundered. The premier denies the charges and has instituted libel proceedings against the Communists. He has also offered a point by point rebuttal, but only after the elections.

Although some of the dirt will no doubt stick, the slandering in itself is unlikely to remove Francisco sa Carneiro from the scene. More dramatic is the premier's vow to resign should a re-elected alliance government be obliged to function under President Eanes for a second term.

The premier, his deputy, Freitas do Amaral, and other Cabinet collegues have declared that they will leave office rather than rule with Gen. Ramalho Eanes, a tactic designed to force those voting for the alliance in October to repeat their support for the alliance's candidate in the December presidentials.

Should the strategy backfire and the leaders resign, the New Year could see a stormy political scene in Portugal.

Anxious Moderates

The two men have let it be known that in such circumstances they would return to the government benches in parliament, busy themselves with vital but contentious preparations for a revision of the 1976 Constitution and head the attack on President Ramalho Eanes whom they classify as the alliance's enemy No. 1.

Alliance moderates, anxious to avoid an impasse and exclude all chances of a workable government after December, are carefully grooming alternative leaders and planning a modus vivendi with Gen. Ramalho Eanes.

Nevertheless, if the conundrum sketched earlier becomes reality, the Portuguese will again face the sort of political complications which have marked 11 of 12 post-revolutionary governments and which the majority of the voters must have hoped they had put behind them when they chose the Democratic Alliance last December.

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Letters

Wrong Target?

A campaign to crucify Zbigniew Brzezinski appears to be on the brew given the recent disclosures of William Sullivan and the account that was published by Anthony Lewis (IHT, Sept. 9).

It seems to me highly inappropriate to criticize the only man in the Carter administratioo wbo saw Ayatollah Khomeini's threat and who tried to prevent his emergence on the political scene, albeit through initiating a military coup. Had he succeeded, the price of oil would not have jumped a further 130 percent, the Russians might not have been in Afghanistan and, finally, 52 U.S. diplomats would not have been held captive for almost 11 months. Despite the price already paid, the outstanding balance in our accouot is yet to be determined.

MATT KINSOLVING.
London.

Carter's Bid to Ta
Reagan as a 'Racis

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Until last Tuesday, Jimmy Carter had contented himself with implying that Ronald Reagan is an equal opportunity warmonger who will incinerate everyone on earth, regardless of race, color or creed. But Mr. Carter has decided that such moderation in pursuit of power is no virtue. Now be has said that Mr. Reagan is a racist.

Mr. Carter's surrogates have tried to peddle such sleaziness, but Mr. Carter knows that if yon want something done right you should do it yourself. The inadequate attempts to tar Mr. Reagan with racism came from three of Mr. Carter's black political allies: Patricia Harris, the secretary of health and human services; Rep. Parren Mitchell, D-Md., and Andrew Young.

White Sheets

Mrs. Harris says she sees "the specter of white sheets" behind Mr. Reagan. Her excuse for this exercise in Carterism (a not-very-distant cousin of McCarthyism and Nixonism) is that some fool from some faction of the Ku Klux Klan likes Mr. Reagan. Mr. Mitchell, with a grinning Mr. Carter present, plunged into the same slime up to his elbows, describing Mr. Reagan as a man "who seeks the presidency of the United States with the endorsement of the Ku Klux Klan."

Well, now. Communist China has joined Mr. Carter's disgraceful ambassador to Peking in supporting the Carter campaign. A Marxist leader of an African nation has had the effrontery to endorse Mr. Carter in the White House, while Mr. Carter grinned over his shoulder. In Iran, Mr. Ghotbzadeh says the hostages should be released by Election Day. Mr. Reagan's election, he says, would be a "disaster" for Iran. So, were Mr. Reagan to stoop to Mr. Carter's level, he would call Mr. Carter the candidate of Communists, Marxists, and Iranian thugs.

Implication

Mr. Carter implies that Mr. Reagan is a racist because Mr. Reagan opposed the 1964 Civil Rights Act. Mr. Reagan, and many constitutional scholars, opposed it on constitutional grounds. He forthrightly said where he stood, and wby. Today he applauds what the law has accomplished. If the White House could dig up even a particle of evidence that Mr. Carter supported the 1964 act, it would flaunt it. It can't. He didn't.

Mr. Carter says that when Mr. Reagan, at a Mississippi county fair, praised states' rights, Mr. Reagan was using "code words" to incite hatred and racism. Carter, whose interest in constitutional matters is intermittent, knows that states' rights are realities, the essence of federalism, firmly grounded in the Constitution. Carter is eager to echo Young. Mr. Young, who grand for Americans to with a terrorist organizat PLO, thinks it is ominous bolic" when Mr. Reagan with Mississippians.

Mr. Carter cannot be ac falling below his stand Georgia's 1970 Democrati ry, Mr. Carter smeared G Sanders for lacking "integ using "political influenc rich." He never produced la of evidence. In strongly tionist regions, Mr. Carter distributed leaflets show Sanders with a black athl leaflet was prepared by employee and distributed ciates of Jerry Rafshoor taste is evident in Mr. Car rent campaign. When M "discovered" the leaflet, h stopped distribution no gized. Jody Powell blamed "over-eager supporter" three years later, Richar blamed Watergate on sub "whose zeal exceeds the ment").

Wallace Prais

In 1970, as in earlier ca Mr. Carter courted segreg He lavished praise on an of the White Citizens George Wallace, and Les dox (the ax-handle fellow Carter said, had a "high of forthright expression" 1976, he accused Sen. H Jackson, D-Wash., of "build" a presidential on racism. (Jackson was gress supporting civil righ ter of a century before M tried to become gover segregationists' support.) Mr. Carter questioned the ism and public-spiritedne last surviving Kennedy br

Regarding Mr. Carter's to smear Gov. Reagan, three likely explanation habit; the belief that he s as ugly toward Republica has been toward Democ the need to raise enough obscure the debate he is d

Failed Preside

Mr. Carter knows that lic thinks he is a failed but a nice man. Frustrat inability to alter the fi ment, Mr. Carter may y frenzy, alter the second.

Mr. Carter has settled way down — into the gro he has felt at home befor lentlessly hawks his ov Christianity, bot launche est slander from the pulp Martin Luther King Sr., w in a lifetime of intense tions never spoke as vic Mr. Carter has oow done provocatioo or excuse.

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The Last Resort

By Tom Wicker

WALTHAM, Mass. — "Why do we imprison people?"

That seems easy to answer, doesn't it? Surely we imprison people in the United States to get criminals off the streets, punish them and protect the law-abiding.

But do we really? The more nearly accurate answer may be that offenders most often go to prison because sentencing judges merely assume that imprisonment is the only response to crime.

Indeed, as Judge Lois G. Forer of the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas suggested to a conference on "alternative sentencing" at Brandeis University, "We take prisons as a given thing" and imprisonment as an "immutable law of nature." Actually, as historian David Rothman of Columbia University related, imprisonment as a response to criminal offenses was a relatively recent development — then thought enlightened and humane — of 19th-century United States.

The Worst

Judge Forer, a widely respected authority on criminal justice, argued that in many — perhaps most — instances of nonviolent crime today, imprisonment may be the worst thing to do — both unnecessary and counterproductive. Already, she pointed out, the United States imprisons more people, both absolutely and per capita, than any other "civilized Western society;" but it has a higher crime rate than any of them — a crime problem so severe that 52 percent of respondents in a recent poll said they had guns in their households "for protection."

More imprisonment, moreover, will demand more prisons — at construction costs of from $30 to $60,000 per bed and operational costs of $20 to $40,000 per inmate per year in a maximum security prison. With about a half-million convicted persons already in prison on any given day, these are enormous charges against a society supposedly gripped in a "tax revolt" and in which such institutions as the public schools, mental hospitals and day-care centers are often strapped for funds.

Yet, for sucb expenditures, Judge Forer said, Americans get a recidivism rate of about 65 percent, with persons who have been imprisoned more likely to commit crimes than those who have not. Nor, in her view — not undisputed at the conference — is there any proof that the threat of imprisonment deters crime.

Fairness to Victim

Judge Forer said that she relied as much as possible on "restitution" by the offender to the victim, plus fines. Sbe described this as not only an effective way to deal with nonviolent offenders but a matter of fairness to the victim, who is often the forgotten person in a criminal case and for whom imprisonment for the offender offers only moral satisfaction, if that.

Thus, she said, for a shoplifter convicted of pilfering $100 worth of merchandise, she might order the $100 paid back and levy a fine of $300. Or, for a businessman foond guilty of embezzling $100,000, the penalty might be restitution of the funds plus a $300,000 fine. The result is that such nonviolent offenders stay out of prison and avoid its dehumanizing effects — which often lead to more crime — while the victim is repaid and society saves a lot of taxpayers' money.

Sometimes, Judge Forer said, when such a penalty involved getting a job for an offender and giving him or her responsibilities to meet, it could even be "rehabilitating." Presiding Justice Albert L. Kramer of the Quincy, Mass., Trial Court, another leading exponent of "alternative sentencing," saw community service as another useful resource for judges.

He recounted the ca young man, never before kind of trouble, whose driving resulted in the de young woman. He was guilty of a crime which co resulted in a prison sente stead, Judge Kramer s him to work 100 days in a home — a form of restit the community in a case i it was impossible to make tion to the victim, and i imprisonment would mer punished the offender with tecting society.

Judge Kramer saw im ment as a sort of "bottom l offenders who failed a cha en them by alternative se He estimated that about cent of those he had giv sentences failed in some carry them out and ultimat jailed — which suggests other 70 percent did not the prison sentences they have received in some other

Alternative

Harvard Professor Ja Wilson, a noted academic ty on crime, cautioned th native sentencing had not sufficiently evaluated restitution "immensely He saw it more nearly as native to probation than but pointed out that it pensated the victim and pro useful intervention in an of behavior before he or she prison.

Deputy Attorney Charles Renfrew, until the federal jndge in California perhaps the essential poi tencing judges, be said, view incarceration as a last rather than the first in reconcile the goals of pu crime, protecting society, the victim and redeeming fender.

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m as a 'R
By George F. Will

Obituaries

Katherine Anne Porter, uthor of 'Ship of Fools'

Washington Post Service

SHINGTON — Katherine Porter, 90, a writer who daz- he literary world with the ty and power of her short s and the author of one nov- ip of Fools," which added a ne to her fame, died Thursday ursing home in Silver Spring. She had had a series of s.

s Porter's numerous honors led the Pulitzer Prize, award- her in 1966 for her short sto- he National Book Award for 1 in the same year and the Medal of the National Insti- f Arts and Letters the follow- ar.

hough her reputation is an- l most firmly in her short s and novellas, of which she hed five volumes, Miss Por- aintained that there was a ence that ran thrnugh her r works and "Ship of Fools."

A Publishing Event

en Miss Porter's reputation, not without irony, perhaps, be appearance of the novel in was greeted more as a pub- g than a literary event. But a hing event it certainly was. ook went to the top of the eller list and the film rights sold for a reported $500,000. ct, it met with less success he critics than with the pub-

this phenomenon, Miss Por- id in an interview in 1970:

ople don't read very atten- . Everything I've written, 'Flowering Judas' to 'Pale , Pale Rider' through 'Ship ols.' is one continuous line. suppose it's a horrible job to nyone to read five books just d out what 'Ship of Fools' is

d Robert Penn Warren, him- Pulitzer Prize-winning au- said in a statement shortly e Miss Porter's death:

e is certainly unsurpassed in entury or country — perhaps ime or country — as a writer iction in the short forms of or novella. Her famous and ovel ... though to a number tics it has seemed little more a collection of vignettes and des, with no significant unity, ns a memorable work.

myself am inclined to feel whatever sprawl can be found s jerked into focus by sleight d, at the last moment, on the age as it were — with the se of the poor little German in the ship's band. But for- g this book, her work re- a monument to a tremen- talent — even genius. It is ment."

Toughness

tually all critics wrote of Porter's style, her control, the ess with which she perceived recorded emotion and charac- And they spoke of her tough- In the words of Mr. Warren, oughness was "honed to a ra- dge."

addition to "Flowering Ju- published in 1930, and the rated "Pale Horse, Pale r," the title story of which is a love affair involving a d War I soldier who dies of enza, which appeared in 1938. Porter's other short story col- ns include "Hacienda: A Sto- Mexico" (1934), "Noon " (1937) and "The Leaning r and Other Stories" (1944). also published essays and zine pieces.

e spoke of fiction writing as single vital issue" of her life. e "one basic idea" of her , she said, was that of "illu- delusion and self-deception. le never know quite what they and they don't know how to other people. As a child, it k me how little one person l understand another. I've told so often what I think feel, and, of course, they've l all wrong. I wish they'd keep f my mind if they're going to dle around like that."

"Ship of Fools," these themes resented as an allegory played y 40 characters on a German the Vera, sailing from Vera Mexico, to Bremerhaven, Germany. Its theme is that good and evil exist in a symbiosis in which neither can exist without the other. Among the themes is the evil in German character and civilization that appears with the rise of Hitler.

Father Was Farmer

Katherine Anne Maria Veronica Callista Russell Porter was born on May 15, 1890, at Indian Creek, a town near San Antonio, Texas. Her father was a farmer whose family contained some notable people. He was a direct descendent of Jonathan Boone, brother of the famous Daniel, and one of his second cousins was O. Henry (William Sidney Porter), the short story writer.

Her interest in literature was voracious and self-generating. It also was without formal guidance, a circumstance that has been cited in efforts to explain the force and originality of her work. She never went to college. But in the course of her long life she taught, read her work, nr ntherwise was formally in touch with students at more than 200 colleges and universities in the United States and abroad. She began to write when she was a girl.

In 1918, during the great influenza epidemic, she nearly died of the disease. In the 1920s, she lived for several years in Mexico. In the 1930s, she lived in Paris and elsewhere in Europe, meeting, among nthers, Hitler and Goebbels, whom she described as "detestable and dangerous."

These experiences and her native Texas all provided settings for her stories. For more than 20 years, Miss Porter lived in Washington and its environs and maintained a residence in the area until her death.

She was married and divorced three times.

—J.Y. SMITH

NYT
Katherine Anne Porter

Miles Lanier Colean

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Economist Miles Lanier Colean, 82, whn helped draft legislation creating the Federal Housing Administration and who coined the phrase "urban renewal," died at his District of Columbia home of congestive heart failure Tuesday.

Mr. Colean came to Washington in 1934 to serve as the FHA's technical director and later as its assistant administrator. Under President Richard Nixon, he served as chairman of the President's Task Force on Urban Renewal in 1969-70. While serving as an adviser to President Dwight Eisenhower in 1953, he published "Renewing Our Cities," one of 11 books he would write, which coined the phrase "urban renewal."

Ottawa Set to Act Alone On Canada's Constitution

By Henry Giniger
New York Times Service

OTTAWA — Canada's federal government has decided to act alone to devise a new constitution despite expected opposition from several of the nation's 10 provinces, and announced that it would recall Parliament ahead of schedule to pursue its plans.

The decision by Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, his Cabinet and the Liberal majority in Parliament, follows last week's failure of a federal-provincial conference to agree on changes in the federal system that would redistribute power between the two levels of government.

Yvon Pinard, the majority leader in the House of Commons, said after a Cabinet meeting Thursday that a set of principles had been agreed on and would be embodied in a resolution to be introduced in the House and Senate.

He refused to divulge the principles but they are believed to include the transfer of control of the nation's constitutional prerogatives from the British Parliament, establishment of a formula to amend a constitution once it is in Canadian hands, and creation of a hill of rights, including language rights in the bilingual country.

One of the most turbulent parliamentary sessions in recent Canadian history is expected to open around the end of this month, twn weeks ahead of schedule. Mr. Pinard said that in addition to the constitutional issue other major energy and ecnnnmic questions must be settled this fall.

Powers and Rights

How turbulent the debate on a constitution will be depends to a large extent on how far Mr. Trudeau is prepared to go in overriding provincial concerns about powers and rights as they were manifested at the conference last week.

The process, called patriation, of putting an end to the British North America Act of 1867, which stands at present for a Canadian constitution, and the forging of a new Canadian document that is amendable in Canada, is not opposed in principle by anybody. ...

The resolution to be presented to Parliament would be a request to Queen Elizabeth II seeking action on the matter by the British Parliament. But the request would come only from the federal government, without the formal endorsement of the provinces. Several of them, notably Quebec and Newfoundland, have expressed opposition to such unilateral action and have said they would fight it.

If, in addition, the resolution seeks a new formula for making constitutional amendments, one that would require less than the present unanimous consent of the provinces, the controversy is likely to intensify.

Finally, if a bill of rights, particularly concerning language rights, is made applicable to all of the provinces without their consent, then the anticipated political storm is likely to be fierce, both in and outside of Parliament.

Nor has the mood of the federal officials been conciliatory lately. The prime minister seemed hitter at the end of the failed conference last Saturday, and the atmosphere in the Liberal caucus that met with him Wednesday and in the Cabinet Thursday was described as "hawkish."

The government is expecting a battle on another front this fall. A new conflict with Alberta and other western provinces is likely over pricing and profit-sharing arrangements for the oil and natural gas they produce.

Floods Kill 100 In India's South

The Associated Press

NEW DELHI — Flash floods and a burst dam, caused by torrential rains, have killed an estimated 100 people and marooned nearly 80,000 in the southeastern Indian states of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh.

The floods damaged or wrecked more than 50,000 houses, four bridges, two power generating stations, highways and railroads in the two states, the United News of India reported Thursday.

Officials feared the death toll would be higher in the stricken regions, which have been isolated from other parts of the country by the floods.

Mexico's Offshore Wells Are Gushing With Potential

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

CIUDAD DEL CARMEN, Mexico — When the exploratory offshore well 55 miles north of here, Ixtoc I, went out of control on June 3 last year, an embarrassed Mexican government lamely observed that the disaster at least proved the vast oil potential beneath the Bay of Campeche.

And for almost 10 months, as Ixtoc spilled millions of harrels of oil inın the Gulf nf Mexico, soiling Texas beaches and prompting sharp diplomatic exchanges between Mexico and the United States, world attention was focusing on only that one event in the area.

Yet starting quietly just 20 days after the largest blowout in oil-drilling history, commercial productinn from the offshore platfnrms in the shallow waters nnrth of here began and has grown to 815,000 harrels a day in less than 15 months, reflecting the discovery nf reserves as extensive as those already known tn exist nn land.

In some ways the new oil fields are even more dramatic than those of the nearby states of Chiapas and Tabasco. Not only does a small 270-square-mile offshore area contain 24 hillion barrels of proven oil reserves, but the average output of just 27 production wells is more than 30,000 barrels a day each, compared with a 7,000-barrel average for onshore wells.

Production Target

"Our target is 1.3 millinn barrels a day by the end of this year," said Luciano Flores Plauchu, superintendent for the region at Petroleos Mexicanos. "We have the potential to add another 500,000 barrels a day by the end of next year, hut that will depend on policy decisions."

Already accounting for more than one-third of Mexico's 2.3-million-barrel-a-day oil production, the offshore fields in fact confirm the state oil monopoly's capacity to raise output well above the 2.7-million-harrel-a-day limit established by President Jose Lopez Portillo through 1982.

Yet, even if this production level is maintained, continuing exploration in the Bay of Campeche should add further to Mexico's total proven hydrocarbon reserves, which were raised earlier this month to 60.1 hillion barrels, from 50 billion barrels, to incorporate the latest offshore discoveries.

"We are not actually carrying out new exploration at the moment," Mr. Flores said. "Rather, we're trying to define the limits of the 13 fields that we have already found."

After oil was struck onshore in the Chiapas-Tabasco area 60 miles west of here in May, 1972, Petroleos Mexicanos, also called Pemex, defined a 3,000-square-mile adjacent offshore area to be studied for its potential. Time and energy were saved, though, when a local fisherman reported a natural oil leakage into the sea some 50 miles north of this shrimping port.

Big Strike in 1977

In 1976, a drilling ship struck commercial quantities of oil about 10,500 feet deep at a site known as Chac I. One year later, the Bacab exploratory well, 14 miles north of Chac I, also struck oil, suggesting a productive capacity of 2,000 barrels a day. But it was in 1977, at the Akal field, when so mnch oil was found that, in the words of one oil engineer, "the pressure was barely controllable."

Since then, not only has Akal been developed with a dozen wells, with one producing 50,000 barrels a day, hut new fields have also been found at Nohoch to the southeast, Macoob and Ku to the northwest and Abkatun to the southwest. Lying between Macoob and Abkatun, Ixtoc seemed the next logical place to drill last year.

Today, the runaway well has been capped and the Ixtoc platform has been temporarily abandoned. But the Ixtoc structure alone is believed to contain about 800 million barrels of reserves, and a production platform is planned for the area next year.

Crude oil is currently being carried to the Gulf coast for refining at Coatzacoalcos along two 36-inch pipelines, with a joint capacity of 1.2 million barrels a day. But a 150,000-ton Greek-owned tanker, the Messinyaki Floga, has also been converted to handle up to 300,000 barrels a day for direct shipping offshore tn smaller tankers. Although 300 million cubic feet of gas is still being burned off daily, a new 36-inch gas pipeline offshore is being built to a sweetener plant at Ciudad Pemex, 20 miles west of here.

Foreign Advisers

With little previous experience in offshore drilling, Pemex at first depended heavily on U.S. and other foreign companies to provide both rigs and manpower for exploratinn. Gradually, though, Mexican engineers and workers have taken over, leaving experts from such U.S. companies as the Halliburton Co. and its Brown & Root subsidiary, the Baroid Companies, a unit of NL Industries, and France's Schlumberger to provide specific technical services.

Ted Bratcher, one of two Americans still working on the Mayadam "jack-up" platform, spoke highly of the speed with which the Mexicans have learned the ropes.

"I have already trained three Mexicans to do my job on other platforms," said the 32-year-old boat captain from Oklahoma City. "They're no less efficient than the Americans, sometimes even better. And ynu know, because there is less of a profit motive in a state oil company, there is less rush and more care."

Many Mexican engineers, though, are less generous in their assessment of their company's performance. "The operatinn is still pretty chaotic," one local oil expert said. "Money is thrown around crazily, there is poor coordination and dozens of illicit fortunes are being made."

Yet, at the height of the boom, the impact of inefficiencies, extravagances and corrupt deals has been cushioned by the productivity of the wells.

U.K. Investigates Legion Disease In Spanish Hotel

United Press International

LONDON — British health authorities have dispatched two health experts to Spain to investigate a possible link between a luxury tourist hotel and several deadly attacks of Legionnaires' disease.

The most recent cases involved six Britons who stayed this summer at the Rio Park Hotel in Benidnrm, a resort town on Spain's Mediterranean coast. A 46-year-old man died of Legionnaires' disease and the others were reported recovering from the infection. Thomson Holidays, one of Britain's largest tour agencies, said some 800 British tourists have been evacuated from the Rio Park.

The disease was identified in 1976 when the mysterinus pneumonia-like illness killed about 30 persons at the time of an American Legion convention in Philadelphia.

[Spain's Health Ministry said Friday that there is no reason fnr any alarm in the Benidorm area despite the reports of illness, The Associated Press reported from Madrid. The ministry's note said the disease had spread out to wide areas in the world and there was no reason whatsoever to locate it exclusively in an area.]

The disease has attacked vacationers staying at the hotel several times dating back to 1973, when three Britons died and several others fell ill from the illness. In 1977, another tourist died and two more became ill from the disease. The two British medical investigators were sent to Spain Thursday to cooperate with Spanish health authorities in their investigation, a Thomson spokeswoman said.

Suarez, by Margin of 16, Survives Confidence Vote

United Press International

MADRID — Premier Adolfo Suarez's minority government, aided by votes of deputies from areas that have been promised home rule, has survived the first vote of confidence of post-Franco Spain.

Fifteen votes by deputies from Andalusian and Catalan — two areas promised accelerated home rule — gave the premier a 16-vote majority at the end of three days of debate in the Cortes [parliament] Thursday. The vote was 180 to 164.

The 16-vote margin was only 2 votes more than the majority for a censure motion that was forced in May by the Socialist Party, Spain's largest opposition party.

But abstentions dropped from 21 in May to 2 on Thursday, and should the fragile, unofficial pact with the nationalist minorities fall apart, Mr. Suarez would have few uncommitted votes to try to attract.

Mr. Suarez, 47, had hoped for a strong mandate that would boost the prestige of an administration trying to contend with terrorist violence, stagnant investment, 15 percent inflation and a rising unemployment of more than 11 percent.

But the three largest opposition parties, on the left and the right politically, voted against him, as did the seven deputies of the Basque Nationalist Party.

"We have lost confidence in Suarez day by day," Basque spokesman Marcos Vizcaya said after the voting. "Now he must win it back day by day."

Mr. Vizcaya said that the autonomous Basque government that was elected last March has not received any home-rule power since it took office.

The Basque deputies ended an eight-month protest boycott of the Cortes on Tuesday.

Spain's two largest unions, the Communist Workers Commissions and the Socialist General Union of Workers, opposed the new, austere economic policy that Mr. Suarez had outlined during the debate on the confidence vote, suggesting that Mr. Suarez would not have their support in coming months.

The unions argued that Mr. Suarez' call for moderation of salaries, coupled with his warning of higher indirect taxation, would affect the working classes.

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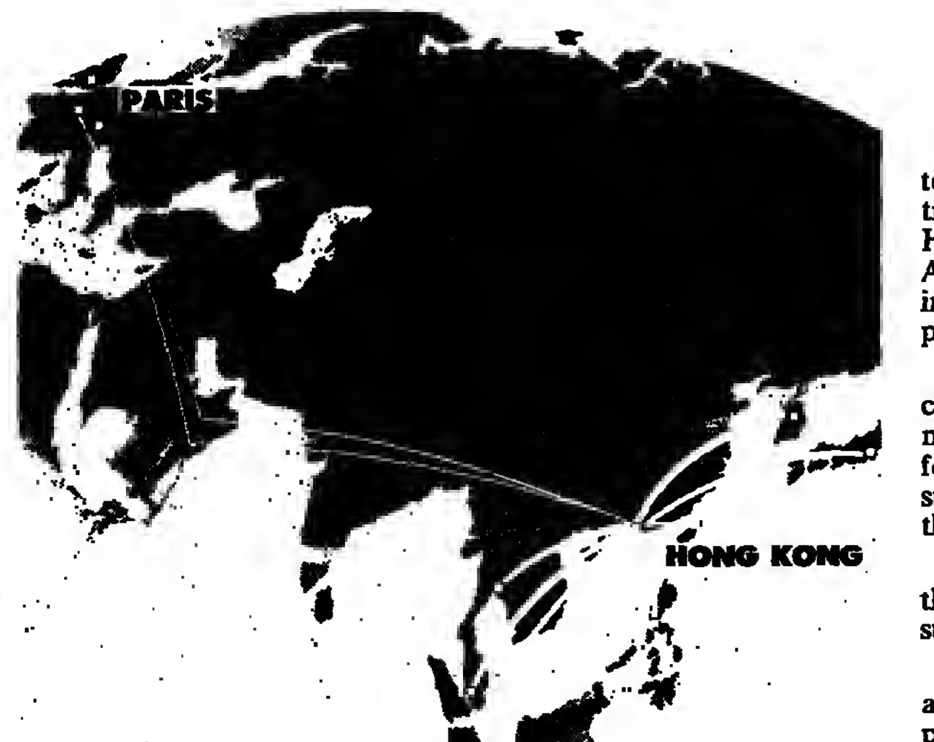

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Resort

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sep. 19

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
43¼	27½	ACF	2.50	6.3	7	183	39⅝	39	39⅝	+ ⅛
23⅞	11½	AMF	1.24	6.9	8	464	21½	20⅞	21	
24¾	12½	AM Intl	.38	1.6	37	x255	17⅝	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅜
12⅛	7⅜	APL	.50t		15	76	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
30¼	24¾	ARA	1.94	5.5	6	114	35¾	35	36	— ½
80	27	ASA	5	6.3		1144	79⅞	76¼	79⅛	+ 3⅜
17⅞	8½	ATO	.46	3.2	6	1724	u18⅜	18	18½	+ ⅞
36⅛	17	AVX	.32	.9	15	207	34⅜	33⅞	34⅛	+ ⅜
54⅞	34½	AbbtLb	1.28	2.2	17	681	u54⅞	53⅝	54⅜	+ ⅞
35⅝	10¾	AcmeC	1.80	6.5	7	86	33⅛	33	25	— ⅜
4¾	2¾	AdmDg	.04	.9	7	28	4⅛	4⅜	4½	
15⅛	11	AdaEx	1.49e	9.6		144	15⅛	14⅞	15	
7½	2⅞	AdmMI	.20e	2.8	13	30	7¼	7	7⅛	
67¾	26⅞	AMO	n		16	527	u61½	56⅞	60⅜	+ 3⅛
39½	29½	AetnLf	2.12	5.3	6	1175	u39⅞	38½	39⅞	+ 1⅜
26	15	Ahmans	1.28	5.2	6	2	23¼	32¼	33¼	+ ⅛
6⅞	2	Aileen				775	5¾	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
61	27½	AirPrd	.80	1.6	12	776	u51⅜	50⅞	50⅞	+ ⅛
28¼	16⅛	AlrdFrt	1.30	4.7	12	232	25¾	24⅞	25½	
17½	7¾	Akzona	.80	6.9	8	116	12	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	6½	AlaP	dp1.87	12.		66	6¾	6½	6⅜	+ ⅛
80	56½	AlaP	pf 9	14.		z8800	48¼	43¾	65¼	+ ⅞
85	59½	AlaP	pf 9.44	14.		z3150	69	68¾	68¾	— ¼
74	56	AlaP	pf 8.19	14.		z5000	59½	50½	59½	+ 1¾
74½	58	AlaP	pf 8.28	14.		z180	40	59	59	—1
18	13	Alagsco	1.40	9.4	5	18	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
32⅞	21	Alskaln	s.50	1.7	6	378	30⅜	29⅜	29½	— ½
36¾	65¼	Albany	e 1	3.0	9	37	34⅜	33¾	33¾	— ⅜
16⅞	6⅞	Alberto	.36	6.4	6	16	16	14⅞	15	+ ¼
24½	16½	Albisn	6 .88	2.4	10	541	23⅜	22½	22¼	+ 1
38⅞	22⅞	Alcan	e 1.40	5.0	9	1101	37⅛	36⅜	37⅛	+ ⅜
37¼	25½	AlcoStd	1.60	4.0	7	0	35	54	35	+ ¼
10	5⅛	AlexAlr	.40	3.9	16	1220	u10¼	6¾	10¼	+ ¼
34¾	17½	AllgCp	1.08a	3.2	7	112	33¾	32	33¼	— ¾
28	19½	AlgCp	pf2.86	13.		43	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	
57⅞	21⅜	AlgLud	1.80	3.7	5	228	u37⅞	26⅞	31⅜	+ ⅜
56¾	67	AlgLd	pf 3	5.3		30	u57¼	56	56¾	+ 1¼
21⅞	15½	AlgLO	pf6.19	12.		11	15⅝	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
17¼	12½	AllgPw	1.80	12.	7	263	16	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
19⅞	11⅞	AllenGp	1	5.2	8	61	19½	19⅜	19⅜	— ¼
61⅜	29	AlldCh	2.20	4.1	7	610	54½	41½	53⅞	— ⅛
14¾	10⅜	AlldMnt	.93	6.6	7	4	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
26¾	10¾	AlldStr	1.70	7.1	6	43	23⅞	22⅞	23⅞	
37½	22¼	AllisCh	6	6.2	7	55	22½	22	32⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	10⅞	AllrAe	.64b	4.3	11	20	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅜
78¾	12	AlphPr	.72	4.1	7	0	17⅛	17½	17⅛	+ ⅛
72¼	48⅛	Alcoa	3.78	4.3	6	1164	u74⅜	72¾	74¼	+ 1⅛
55½	20½	AmlSug	2.40a	4.3	10	230	u56¾	54¼	55½	+ 1¼
59½	54½	Amax	2.40	4.9	6	626	49⅞	49¼	49¼	— ½
76½	47	Amax	pf 6	4.7		67	64¾	43	64¾	+ ¾
32¼	16¾	Amrce	1.32	5.6	6	25	34	23½	23¾	
34⅞	29⅞	AHess	s1.10	2.4	6	987	33½	32⅜	33⅜	— ⅜
13½	6⅜	AmAir	.10t			1271	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	
6¾	2⅞	AmAir	wt			54	3⅞	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
19⅛	14	AAir	pf 2.18	14.		33	15½	15⅜	15⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	16	ABakr	1.20	7.4	15	392	16⅜	15¾	16⅛	— ¼
85⅞	54½	ABrnds	6.10	7.4	7	561	83⅜	81⅜	82⅞	+ 1⅜
31¼	21⅞	ABrd	pf2.76	10.		7	26¼	26	26¼	+ ¼
44⅝	29⅞	ABrP	pf7.67	6.4		8	41⅞	40⅞	41⅞	—1
47½	26	ABdcst	1.40	4.8	6	1544	24	22½	33⅜	+ ⅜
17¼	13	ABldM	.78	4.5	7	25	u17⅛	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅜
39½	67¼	AmCan	6.90	8.8	6	154	33⅜	22⅞	32⅛	+ ⅛
77¼	33½	AmCan	pf2.80	11.		2	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ¼
0¾	4¼	ACentry			6	136	0½	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
38	20⅞	ACyan	1.40	5.5	9	1319	29½	28⅝	28⅝	
25⅜	14⅜	AOT	1.28	4.9	9	462	u25⅞	25	35⅞	+ ⅛
19¾	15¼	AEIPw	6.32	12.	7	1034	17⅛	17⅛	17¼	
38⅜	25½	AmExp	2	6.3	0	314	38⅛	37⅜	37⅞	+ ⅛
12	7¼	AFamil	.60	7.5	4	145	8	7⅞	0	
39	64⅞	AGnCp	1	2.5	9	615	u39¼	38⅞	39¼	+ ⅞
34⅞	38¼	AGnCp	pf3.25	9.4		10	u34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	+ ¼
20⅞	15¼	AGIBP	2.04e	11.		45	18¼	18	10	
24¾	16¾	AGnCv	1.44a	6.9		57	24¾	26	24¼	
10	11⅛	AHerIlLt	.80	3.6	8	33	17	16⅛	16¾	+ ½
24½	14½	AmHoist	1.12	6.1	6	255	22¾	21⅞	22	— ¾
31½	21⅞	AHome	1.70	5.6	12	1479	38½	30	28⅞	+ ¼
45⅞	26⅞	AmHosp	.93	2.0	15	579	u45½	44¼	45½	+ 1¼
12	6	AmInvt	.408	3.4	0	16	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
89¼	56½	AMI	s .80	1.4	17	571	58⅜	57½	58⅜	+ ⅜
9½	4⅜	AmMotrs	.15t			408	6½	6¼	6⅜	
54⅞	39⅜	ANatR	3.44	8.2	8	1228	42⅜	42	42	— ⅜
30¼	15¼	AmSLFla	.80b	3.5	7	16	56¼	32¾	22¾	— ¼
20½	11⅛	AShip	.80	4.0	13	179	20	19⅜	19⅞	+ ¼
71¾	44⅜	AStand	4	6.5	7	46	u77½	71¾	73⅛	+ ⅛
11	6½	ASterll	.24	3.3	11	647	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ¼
34½	20½	AmStr	.80	2.8	8	52	28¾	28⅜	20⅛	
58¼	30½	AmStr	pf5.51	12.		1	44¼	54¼	54¼	— ¼
56½	45	ATT	5	6.2	7	4568	56¾	53⅞	54⅜	+ ⅜
60¾	48⅛	ATT	pf 4	6.9		9	58	57¼	58	+ 1¼
45⅜	30¾	ATT	pf 3.54	9.5		3	38½	38½	38⅛	— ½
46⅜	31½	ATT	pf 3.74	9.6		19	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	— ¼
14⅛	10⅜	AWatWk	.96	7.8	5	70	12½	12½	12¼	+ ⅛
18⅜	13	AWat	pf1.43	6.4		z100	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
34¼	16	Ameron	1.20	2.7	7	13	38	32½	32½	— ½

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
22½	14⅞	CarlHw	1.16	5.2	8	163	22½	21⅜	20¼	+1
77¼	30	CarlHw	pf 2	5.5		2	36⅜	35⅜	36⅜	+1
12	6	CartWal	.40	3.5	10	177	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	
13⅜	8½	CascNG	.92	9.2	5	17	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
18⅞	10½	CastlCk	.80b	6.5	15	40	15⅜	14⅝	16	+ ¼
59⅜	43½	Catrp	2.40	4.2	10	1066	57¾	56⅞	57⅜	+ 1½
61½	11¼	CecoCp	.75	3.7	4	93	20⅜	19⅞	78⅛	+ ⅜
62⅜	39⅞	Celanse	3.60	6.6	6	29	54⅞	54⅛	54⅜	
43¼	36⅜	Celan	pf4.50	11.		1	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ½
11¼	4¼	Cenco			16	817	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ¼
40	34	Centex	.25	.6	8	102	42¾	42⅜	42½	— ¼
15½	11¼	CenSoW	1.50	11.	e	1043	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
17½	16	CenHud	2.16	12.	6	12	18⅛	18⅛	18¼	— ⅛
16¾	12⅞	CenIlLt	1.30	13.	6	46	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅛
26¾	21⅞	CnIlL	pf2.87	12.		z800	24⅞	24⅜	24⅞	
38	16¾	CnIlL	pf2.62	12.		z300	20⅞	20½	20½	— ⅞
13⅜	10	CenIlPS	1.40	12.	7	137	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	
39½	23¾	CenLaE	e 1	2.7	12	343	38	37½	37½	— ⅜
14⅞	18⅞	CeMPw	1.64	13.	7	39	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	
21⅞	8⅞	CenSoya	.84	5.0	14	245	17	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
28½	21¼	CenTel	2	8.0	7	263	25¼	25	25⅜	
53⅜	19½	CentrDat	1	2.9	11	321	33	34⅜	34⅞	— ⅛
2⅛	6⅞	CntryTel	.66	7.8	5	74	8⅜	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
19⅛	11⅞	Crt-teed	.90	5.6	78	92	16	15½	16	+ ⅜
20⅜	11¾	CessAir	.40	1.8	15	245	33	21⅜	21⅛	+ ¾
28⅞	19⅜	Chmpln	1.80	5.8	6	628	25⅞	25¼	25½	
12½	7⅞	ChamSp	.80	7.7	9	922	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
50	15⅞	ChartCo	1	5.6	1	736	18⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅞
41¾	10⅞	ChartCo	wt			238	12⅜	12	12⅛	— ¼
25⅜	11¼	ChartCo	pf1.65	13.		176	13⅜	12⅞	13⅛	— ¼
11⅞	8⅜	ChasFP	.80e	6.5		21	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	+ ⅜
47	56¼	ChasM	2.80	6.5	5	714	43⅜	43¼	43⅜	
84	53	ChasM	pf7.80	12.		38	48½	64⅜	64⅛	— ⅞
47	41½	ChasM	pf5.25	12.		5	42⅜	42	42	+ ¼
12⅜	7	Chelsea	.60	6.8	6	38	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
44⅞	33¼	ChmNY	3.48	0.1	5	322	43	42⅜	42⅜	— ½
31⅞	16⅛	ChNY	pf1.87	9.0		242	20⅜	38⅛	20⅜	— ⅛
26⅞	16½	ChesVa	.96	3.0	7	17	25½	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅞
31⅜	19¼	ChesPn	1.20	6.5	11	256	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	— ¼
41	33	Chessie	2.56	6.2	6	303	42	40¼	41⅞	+ ⅞
10⅜	10¼	ChiMlw			19	26	14¼	13⅞	14	— ¼
43	15⅞	ChiMlw	pf			3	29¼	33¼	33¼	— ¼
27⅞	16⅞	ChiPneT	2	8.6	8	43	33⅞	23¼	32¼	— ⅞
6⅞	3½	ChkFull	.20e	3.2	7	145	6⅜	6	6¼	+ ¼
29¼	13⅜	ChrisCft	.52t	2.0	11	16	25⅜	25½	25⅜	
13⅜	6	Christn	.40e	3.1	13	48	13	12⅜	13	+ ⅛
26⅛	14⅜	Chroma	1.10	6.5	0	70	32⅞	32⅜	22¼	+ ¼
11⅜	5½	Chrysler				1275	10¼	10	10¼	
6	2	Chrys	wt			161	5½	5⅜	5⅜	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
18¼	11½	EatLt	1.034		12	10 46	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	
58½	56⅞	Esmrk	1.38t		14	1214	58	57⅞	58	+ ⅛
21¾	10¾	Esquire	.80	4.6	5	17	17¾	16¾	17⅛	
15⅞	9½	EssexCh	.80	5.4	9	60	14⅞	14½	14⅞	
59¾	30	Estrln	s .68	1.2	16	90	56	54	56¾	— ¼
22½	7¾	Ethyl	1.50	6.5	7	162	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞	
25⅜	16¼	EvanP	1.60a	6.3	2	264	30¼	24½	30¼	+1
13	9⅜	Evan	pf1.40	12.		30	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ¼
46⅜	26	ExCstO	2	4.5	8	103	56	43¾	44	+ ¼
17⅛	13¾	Exclsr	1.81e	12.		7	15	14¾	15	+ ⅛
73⅛	52	Exxon	5.60	8.2	6	3850	69⅛	68⅜	68½	—1
		— F—F—F —								
31½	21⅝	FMC	1.60	5.1	6	561	27⅜	27	27⅜	+ ⅜
40	27⅞	FMC	pf 2.25	6.4		3	56	34¾	25	
15½	7⅞	Fabrge	.40	2.1	16	1838	u16⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅞
7⅛	4	FabrlCtr	.20	4.0	9	17	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
7¼	4⅛	PacelEnt	.15e	2.8	77	18	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
29⅜	20⅜	Fairchd	s.72	2.6	7	1033	28	27⅛	27⅞	— ⅛
15½	3¼	FamOlr	.44	2.8	0	43	u15⅜	15⅛	15½	+ ⅞
17½	9⅛	FrWstFn			6	7	15	14⅛	15	+ ⅛
9¾	2¾	FarahMf			21	778	7⅞	7½	7⅜	+ ¼
8⅜	3	FedPers				741	5½	5	5⅛	+ ¼
50	26	FedCp	2.40	4.9	21	22	49⅞	49	49⅞	+ ⅜
76¼	31	FedExpr			18	289	76	71½	74⅞	+ 1⅞
21⅜	12½	FdMog	1.20	6.6	7	67	u21½	21⅛	21½	+ ⅜
18⅞	11⅛	FedNM	1.28	8.6	10	1817	15	14¾	14⅞	— ¼
35	26⅜	FedPB	1	3.4	8	4	27⅜	29⅜	29⅜	+ ⅞
20⅞	16	FdSignl	1.80	3.9	9	36	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅜
36¾	21¼	FedDSt	1.40	5.2	8	405	33¼	34⅜	56¼	— ½
25¼	17	Ferro	1.20	5.3	9	28	33	22½	20⅞	
15½	5⅞	FldFln	.40	2.0	40	83	14½	14	14½	+ ½
34¾	24⅛	FldUnt	2.80	9.3	5	19	30	29¾	30	— ¼
31¼	22⅜	Fldcst	2	6.7	5	19	29¼	29¼	29¾	+ ⅜
16⅞	7	Filmwy	.20b	2.1		188	9¾	9½	9⅜	+ ⅜
10¾	4¾	Filmwy	pf			11	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅞
15⅜	13⅜	FnCpAm	s.60	5.4	6	40	12⅛	d12½	12½	— 1¼
21⅜	10¼	FlnSBar	1	5.1	11	56	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅛
42⅞	20⅜	FinlFed	1.05t		8	43	38½	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅜
11⅜	6⅛	Firestn	.30t			769	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
31	10⅜	FtChrt	.80	6.5	10	2681	19⅜	18⅞	19¼	+ ⅜
18¼	10⅛	FstChic	1.20	7.6	7	1140	15¼	15½	15⅛	— ¼
48½	32½	FtBnTx	1.84	4.1	8	1238	44⅜	44½	44½	+ ¼
47⅛	22⅜	FtInBn	1.80	4.1	8	375	44⅜	43¾	44	
54	16⅜	FstMiss	.50	1.0	21	183	52⅜	50⅜	40⅛	— ½
30	24⅜	FstNBo	2.20	6.5	5	33	35	34⅞	34⅞	
26¾	16⅛	FNStBn	2.20	9.4	5	12	23¾	23⅜	33½	— ⅜
14	3⅞	FstPa	.22t			1420	6¼	5⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
2⅞	⅜	FstPa	wt			21	⅞	⅝	¾	
2⅜	1⅛	FtPaMtg				201	1⅛	1½	1½	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
12⅛	4¾	Lionel	.20b	1.6	14	316	u16¼	11⅞	13¼	+ ¼
71⅞	28⅛	Litton	1.20b	1.7	10	694	u71⅞	69⅞	71¾	+ 1⅛
181¼	45	Litt	pfC pf			0	u188	108	108	+ 6⅜
30⅛	16¼	Litton	pf 2	10.		1	38	20	30	
48⅞	21	Lockhd				498	35½	24¼	36¼	+ ⅞
45	27½	Loctite	.56	1.6	13	47	35½	34½	35	— ⅛
93½	61¾	Loews	1.20	1.3	5	204	90⅜	87	89¼	+ 1⅛
16⅛	10½	LomFn	1.28	6.8	7	94	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
21½	13⅞	LomMt	2.41n	12.	8	14	19¾	19½	12¾	+ ¾
36	22¾	LnStar	1.65	4.5	6	207	u26½	35⅞	34½	+ ½
17⅞	16½	LILCo	1.86	12.	7	1395	15⅝	15⅜	15⅞	+ ¼
96¼	69	LIL	pfS 9.80	12.		1	80½	80½	80½	—1
32¾	15⅜	LIL	pfP2.43	12.		79	18⅛	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅛
25	18⅜	LIL	pfO2.47	12.		4	19⅞	16⅞	19⅞	
32⅛	22⅞	LongDr	.84	2.6	13	10	32	32	32	— ¼
41¾	23½	Loral	s .60	1.5	61	373	41¼	39⅞	40¼	—1
57⅞	29⅞	LaLand	1.80	3.9	11	1144	61½	50	50½	— ½
29½	18½	LaPac	.72	2.8	9	149	26¾	25⅞	25⅞	— ¾
20⅜	14½	LouvGs	2.14	11.	8	194	19⅞	19⅞	19½	
11¾	7½	Lowenst				32	11¼	10⅞	11⅜	
24½	13⅞	Lowes	n .40	2.6	14	181	23⅞	22⅞	23⅜	+ ½
03⅞	44	Lubrzl	1.80	2.2	15	197	02⅞	81½	81⅞	— ⅜
17⅛	13¾	LuckyS	1.12	7.0	0	402	16¼	15⅞	16	
19	8¼	Ludlow	.80	6.7	7	39	12⅛	11⅞	12	— ⅛
17¾	10⅜	Lukens	.48	3.5	53	9	17¾	17⅜	13⅜	
25⅜	17⅞	LynCSys	.10	.6	24	34	15¾	15½	15⅝	+ ¼
		— M—M—M —								
49⅞	20⅞	MACOM	9.20		4	38 199	48½	47⅜	45⅞	+ ½
32¾	44½	MCA	1.50	2.8	9	76	57⅞	57¼	57⅞	+ ⅞
19¼	9⅜	MEI	.44	2.4	10	28	18⅜	10⅞	18½	+ ⅛
34⅞	16	MGIC	1.12	3.7	e	764	30⅜	29⅞	30¼	— ½
17⅛	12½	MGMGHtl	.40b		2.7	14 617	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	+ ⅞
10½	5	MacDn	.40	5.3	7	40	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
15	5⅛	Macke	.52	3.8	8	101	13⅜	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅛
31⅞	10⅜	Macmill	.02	5.1	10	85	16⅛	16	16	
33	17	Mcml	pf1.30	5.5		2	38	23	32	
30½	30¾	Macy	s 1.50	3.2	7	24	47¼	47	67¼	
29	15	MasFd	2.45a	7.8		82	35	24⅞	24⅞	+ ¼
10⅞	5	MagicCf	.32	3.2	33	256	10⅜	10½	10⅛	— ¼
26¾	26½	MalonH	1.28	3.5	11	x8	34¼	56⅞	36⅜	+ ¼
24¼	9⅜	MgtAst	n		8	417	21⅞	21½	21½	
7⅛	5	Manhln	.30b	2.9	7	22	7¾	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
9½	5	ManhU	.32	4.7	8	15	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
35⅞	26½	MfrHan	2.52	7.5	5	330	33⅞	32	33	— ⅜
48¾	28¼	MAPCO	1.70	3.7	10	1871	45⅞	45	45⅞	+ ⅞
32¼	40¼	MarOil	2	3.7	9	3177	34⅛	53¼	54¼	— 2½
21⅞	11¼	MarMid	.90	4.8	6	114	16	10⅜	18⅞	+ ⅛
19⅞	71¼	MarionL	.64	3.3	24	225	16½	19	19⅜	+ ⅛
24⅞	11⅞	MarkCtl	.36	1.4	12	121	26⅜	25¼	35	+ ¼
26½	12½	Mark	pf1.20	4.8		10	25	24	54¼	+ ¼
35⅞	16¼	Marley	1	3.1	7	x78	33⅛	33¼	33¼	— ⅜
31¼	24⅜	Marley	pf			40	29	20⅜	29	+ ⅞
30⅞	15⅞	Marriot	.20	.7	14	225	30¼	30½	38⅜	+ ⅜
72¼	53¼	MrshM	3.60	5.2	71	259	68⅞	68½	48¾	— ½
33⅞	17¾	MrshF	1.24	7.2	11	143	15¼	13⅞	15⅞	
58¾	34½	MartM	2.27	4.0	8	107	57⅜	57½	57½	— ⅜
32¼	25¼	MaryK	s		19	477	u36⅛	31¼	34	+ 2½
20⅜	79¼	Md Cup	.44	2.5	7	76	26½	25⅜	26	+ ¼
33⅛	19⅞	Masco	.48	7.0	12	437	u33⅞	33⅛	33½	+ ½
30¼	20	Masonit	1.32	4.5	11	317	29⅞	28¾	29½	+ ¼
14¼	10½	MasM	1.54a	11.	8	58	12⅞	13⅜	12⅞	
11⅞	5⅞	MasseyF				416	6¼	6½	6⅜	
17⅛	12	MasCp	1.40	13.		34	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	— ¼
11⅜	8⅜	MasInc	1.20	12.		47	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅜
37¾	25⅞	MatsuE	.35e	.9	9	12	u38⅜	38⅜	38¼	+ ½
15⅛	6⅞	Mattel	.50	2.1	12	1056	14¾	14¼	14⅜	
11½	4	Mattel	wt			449	10⅞	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
34⅞	19⅞	Mattl	pf2.50	7.4		29	34½	32¾	33¾	— ⅜
38	10	MarDS	1.54	5.7	7	121	26⅞	28⅞	26⅜	+ ½
23½	15½	MayprO	1.10	6.6	9	35	17¼	17⅜	17⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅞	MaysJW			2	19	3¾	3½	3½	
29½	21½	Maytg	1.80a	4.6	9	24	28¾	27⅞	30½	— ⅞
56½	18⅛	McDrm	1.40	4.5	91	1401	31⅞	30½	30⅞	+ ⅜
38¾	21½	McDr	pf2.20	6.7		68	56½	22½	33	+ 1¼
38	17½	McDr	pf2.60	12.		7	22¼	22¼	22¼	
57	36⅜	McDnld	.80	1.6	10	861	50⅞	49⅞	40⅜	+ ⅜
57⅞	24⅛	McDonD	.90	2.5	8	615	36⅞	56⅛	34½	+ ½
44¼	21⅞	McDonh	7.80	6.5	9	46	39⅛	29	39⅞	+ ⅜
21⅞	20⅞	McGEd	1.80	6.5	9	174	u21⅞	38¾	61	+ ⅛
29¾	23½	McGrH	1.52	2.8	12	165	u40	39½	39⅞	+ ¼

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
21	16½	PSvEG	2.32	12.	7	326	19½	18¾	19	
41	27¾	PSEG	pf4.18	13.		z60	33	33	33	— ½
53¾	26	PSEG	pf5.28	13.		z140	41½	41½	41½	— ⅜
22½	14¼	PSEG	pf2.17	13.		12	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
24⅛	16⅜	PSEG	pf2.43	13.		6	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	
109	94	PSE	pf12.25	12.		z170	102½	102½	102½	+ ½
60⅜	52	PsEG	pf7.80	13.		z30	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	
11¾	5	Publick			6	67	8½	8¼	8¼	
4⅛	2¼	Pueblo			4	42	4	4	4	
5⅞	2⅞	PR Cem			3	24	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
19½	12	PgSPL	1.64	13	10	183	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	
40⅜	19⅛	Pullmn	1	2.0	12	1634	u50⅞	49	50	+ 1¾
17⅛	13¼	Purex	1.28	8.0	7	67	19¼	15¾	16	
0½	3⅞	PurlInFo			8	717	0¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅜
35¼	21	Puroltr	1.40	4.9	11	28	28⅞	28½	28½	— ¼
35⅞	24⅛	QuakO	1.80	5.0	7	502	32¼	31¼	21¾	+ ⅜
106¼	92½	QuaO	pf9.56	10		z1000	95¼	95¼	95¼	— ¼
19¾	10¼	QuakSO	s.80	4.4	15	719	18½	10	10⅛	+ ¼
32	18¼	Quanex	1.12	3.3	8	202	u33½	32	33½	+ 1½
10¼	4½	Questor	.28	2.2	13	722	9¼	8¾	9	+ ¼
22	15⅞	QuestrolA	6	9.1		1	27	22	22	+ ¼

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
19¾	10⅜	SupmkG	.54	3.0	7	182	18	17⅞		
7	3	Supsco				374	6⅞	6		
32¾	16⅜	Swank	1.40a	7.3	6	29	19⅜	12		
18⅜	72	Sybron	7.08	6.3	7	399	17⅞	16⅞		
54¼	54	Sybrn	pf2.40	7.7		10	31	29⅞		
		— T—T—T —								
33⅜	11¼	TPE	1	3.0	11	156	33⅜	32½		
50⅞	56⅜	TRW	2.20	4.4	8	168	49⅞	49⅜		
35¼	25⅜	TaftBrd	.04	2.7	7	68	31	30⅞		
10½	4¼	Talley	.25t			54	5⅞	5⅜		
10½	7⅜	Talley	pf 1	11.		34	9	8⅞		
18⅜	13¼	TampE	1.56	9.1	6	121	17⅜	16⅜		
84¼	24½	Tandy			20	1720	u89½	83½		
6⅞	4⅛	Tandycft			17	147	9⅞	9⅜		
29½	16½	Tchnclr	1.08	2.9	6	116	27⅞	37⅞		
30¼	41⅜	Tektrnx	.84	1.3	15	232	66¾	68⅞		
17¾	7⅞	Telcom	.70	5.0	12	63	10⅜	10¼		
212	91	Teldyn	6		9	1027	209¼	202½		
27	14	Telerml			21	253	26	25¼		

(Continued on Page 12)

PARIS CONFERENCE, OCTOBER 13-14, 1980

The future of the EMS.

One aspect of the economic environment, to be discussed by Jean-Y
Haberer, Director of the French Treasury, at the fifth International Her
Tribune/Forex Research conference on "The Management of Fore
Exchange Risks."
For details contact the International Herald Tribune Conference Offi
181 avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Or telepho
Paris 747.12.65. Telex: 612832.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
weekend

affles: The Hotel of Joseph Conrad, Noel Coward, omerset Maugham

by Iain Guest

NGAPORE — Raffles Hotel, tucked way in downtown Singapore, is like an elderly dowager, with history behind every wrinkle, a tale behind every piece ng paint.

robably the most famous hotel in the st, and locals will tell you that this is the dancing continued while Japanese fell at the outset of Britain's greatest in World War II; where Somerset am was inspired to write some of his st stories about rubber planters collapsder the gin and the afternoon heat; the Sultan of Johore, who dined off solplate, was fitted out for his sumptuous tion.

hotel rises, white and airy, from behind alms. It was built in 1886 by three enerrmenian brothers, called Sarkies, who l a small "tiffin house" (Anglo-Indian ck house) and turned it into the poshest spot in town. The Sarkies brothers then eir establishment class by naming it af- Stamford Raffles, the founder of Singa- Raffles had recognized the island's straalue when working for the British East Company and bought it in 1819 for the ny from the then Sultan of Johore.

of the hotel's first enthusiasts was Rud- Kipling, who advised visitors to eat at s in his travel book "Sea to Sea," al- t he arrived too soon to stay there, be- the hotel was only converted in 1889. f the hotel's first visitors, according to , was Joseph Conrad, who was inspired te snatches of "Lord Jim" during his

fles is set on 200,000 square feet of development land that used to front the ut the coastline long ago retreated before pore's remorseless search for land, and the hotel looks inward for its view — to n Court that boasts 27 different types of and positively reeks of bougainvillea, pani, orchids and hibiscus.

was in the Palm Court that Somerset ham stayed on frequent trips, until his sit in 1959, and penned at least three of ost famous works: "Rain," "Of Human age" and "The Moon and Sixpence."

t Maugham is not popular among the citizens of Singapore, who resent the way ngratiated himself with the rubber planters, accepted their hospitality and then unbared their adulterous passions in his stories with the thinnest disguises. "It's a wonder he wasn't sued," says Maureen Clark, who has lived here since 1934 (except during the war). Her father called Maugham "a bounder."

One of Maugham's stories, almost certainly written in Raffles, was "The Letter," in which a planter's wife, Leslie Crosbie, is acquitted of having murdered another planter on the grounds that he tried to rape her. After the trial, she stuns her lawyer by confessing that she killed the man because he jilted her.

The story appears to have been based on a real incident concerning a Mrs. Proudlock in 1911. Some accounts have it that Mrs. Proudlock killed her brother after an incestuous affair, echoes of which appear in another Maugham story, "The Book Bag."

Of the many writers who patronized Raffles, it is Maugham who casts the longest shadow, and in recognition you find "Tiffin Curry Somerset Maugham" on the menu, and the "Million Dollar Cocktail" (gin, vermouth and pineapple juice) — said to have been a Mrs. Proudlock favorite — on sale at the bar. One suite occupied by Maugham still bears his name above the door.

Another author to visit Raffles was Noel Coward, who also caused offense by describing Singapore as a "first-class place for second-class people." This may have summed up the British colonial mentality, but it was precisely this kind of mentality that inspired some of Coward's most fatuous and popular verse, in particular "Mad Dogs and Englishmen," also said to have been written at Raffles:

"In the Malay Straits, there are hats like plates, which the Britishers won't wear... At 12 noon the natives swoon, and no further work is done... But mad dogs and Englishmen go out in the midday sun...."

The hotel has continued to attract eccentrics. One doorman recalls a French champagne millionaire who used to shower gold coins when departing. Another story, told with reverence, is that of the tiger shot under the Raffles billiard table in 1911 by the headmaster of a local school. (Killjoys say it escaped from a local zoo — although wild tigers still lived in Malaya until the 1930s.)

Ever since Kipling recommended it, the hotel has also been renowned for prodigious eating and drinking. It boasted the largest dining room in the Far East, and a bar named "Cad's Alley" where sea captains came to swap yarns and planters came to drink gin, sheltered from the heat that still seeps up from the swamps under Singapore under mesmerizing, slowly circling ceiling fans.

Early menus catered to huge appetites. One, from 1889, is a collector's item and lists 10 courses: porridge, mutton chops, fish, cold beef salad, boiled eggs, cheese, toast, jam and coffee — and Benedictine. A full-scale meal the following year comprised 17 courses.

Drinking at the Long Bar became equally famous after 1915, when a barman named Ngiam Tong Doon was idly experimenting and concocted the "Gin Sling," one of the East's most famous drinks: two ounces of gin, one of cherry brandy, Cointreau, orange and lemon and angostura bitters. The end product is pink and is topped with cherry and pineapple.

Between the wars, when Singapore was a jewel in the British Empire, Raffles was one of *the* places to go in the Far East. One went on a Saturday night and danced in evening dress, then dined outside in the Palm Court by candlelight. An unexpected shower might splatter the palm fronds and drive the guests inside, grumbling about the weather, gossiping a little and surreptitiously wiping the trickle of sweat from inside their stiff collars...

The Second World War changed all that. A day before the attack on Pearl Harbor, the Japanese landed troops battle-hardened from the war in China on the Malayan peninsula. They swept through the thick jungles, often on bicycles, and bypassed a greater number of British and Australian troops. Within a month they were poised on the shore opposite Singapore, reduced to rubble by constant bombing.

Helped by the appalling judgment of the British command and the fact that Singapore's battery looked out to sea, the city was easily taken. Thousands of British troops and civilians were rounded up and interned in Singapore's Changi jail, where many died. It was the worst British disaster in World War II, and one from which the Empire never recovered.

At Raffles, life went on as normal right up to the last moment. "We used to come off duty and then go dancing," recalls Maureen Clark, who was evacuated four days before the Japanese surrender. The windows were blacked out, and the men danced with a gun at hand. They were still wining and dining when the first Japanese troops began to cross the causeway dividing Singapore from the mainland.

RAFFLES HOTEL

Iain Guest

Fan-shaped travelers' palms are the trademark of Singapore's Raffles Hotel.

Tan Geok Swee was a 24-year-old clerk when the Japanese took Singapore. He stayed on at the hotel when it was taken over as a quarter for senior Japanese soldiers. But first, the staff buried all the silver in the Palm Court and smashed all the liquor on the orders of the governor, who was anxious to avoid a repeat of the fall of Hong Kong, when Japanese soldiers went on a drunken rampage.

Tan Geok Swee recalls the Japanese as strict but polite: "They respected the hotel and used to strip to loincloths to do exercises and listen to the hotel's Hungarian band. The servants were harshly beaten if they stole food." He also remembers the Japanese photographer Nakajima, whose shop still stands in the Raffles colonnade. Each Christmas and Easter, Nakajima used to take pictures of British officers; the photos were immediately sent back to Japan, and Nakajima was among the first Japanese to enter Singapore, as a colonel.

After the war, Raffles enjoyed a brief period of renaissance, welcoming a steady stream of distinguished visitors who included Robert Kennedy and Adlai Stevenson, John Wayne, Burton and Taylor, and Marlon Brando. But the dowager was becoming dowdy and the service deteriorating, while rival hotels were rising at every street corner.

When Roberto Pregarz took over as manager in 1973, only 13 of the 127 rooms were occupied. Debts were mounting, and the consortium that owned the hotel was considering selling it off to developers.

Pregarz decided to make a virtue of necessity and capitalize on the hotel's unique past. "Raffles couldn't compete and shouldn't need to," he says. "It's got history."

The result is a shameless appeal to bygone values, and an invitation to peep into a colonial past that has long been discredited. No efforts have been spared, from the steel-backed rococo chairs in the Palm Court, to the solid silver cutlery and Wedgwood china, all imported from England.

Pregarz also reinstated ceiling fans instead of air conditioning, replaced the long bar in its old position, and renamed the adjoining corridor "Cad's Alley," as it had been. He instituted afternoon tea, dining outside in the Palm Court to violins or bagpipes, and a "Tiffin lunch" every Sunday. This is composed of the original mild curry that adorns the pages of Somerset Maugham. "We never compete with the locals," says Pregarz. "We make sure it appeals to Europeans: no skin on the chicken, plenty of fruit and not too hot."

Pregarz's strategy has paid off. Raffles is now nearly 95 percent occupied in season and offers competitive prices (single rooms range from $35; suites for two are about $100). The hotel makes roughly $100,000 a month, 60 percent from food and drink.

But Pregarz now has a hard job satisfying the urges he's helped create. Each year visitors take a huge number of souvenirs — tea towels, key rings, ashtrays and, above all, the silver teaspoons (which disappear at the rate of between five and 10 a day). Just about the only thing that don't disappear are the toilet bowls, which are masterpieces of chiseled marble and as solid as a medieval castle.

Not all of the innovations at Raffles have been greeted with enthusiasm. A swimming pool was installed, because travel tours demanded it. The pool has helped to lower the age of the hotel's clientele but caused protests from old-timers, because the only place it could be built was the famous Palm Court.

From an esthetic point of view, they're absolutely right: Bare flesh does not enhance frangipani. Nonetheless, there can be few nicer places to swim. ■

rom Farmhouse to Flat: 'Le Style Cottage' Hits Paris

by Hebe Dorsey

ARIS — As the world's interior designers gather in Milan this weekend for the Salone di Mobile, what's new with the French? *Le Style Cottage.*

from the stiff and formal grandeur of ouis, this cottage look is typically Anglo- n and speaks of Pennsylvania farms or hed houses in Wales. It's swathed in flo- — anemones and carnations, roses and es, magnolia and thorn apples — and goes with pine and patchwork, bamboo and ets, rocking chairs and rustic hutches. It is e song to the kitchen and the simple life.

ow did the French get into it? By the back , so to speak. For one thing, the French more secondary residences than other Eu- ans — just check with any concierge or driver. This has led to a style known as the *ette* (little farm) and implies decorating and cheaply.

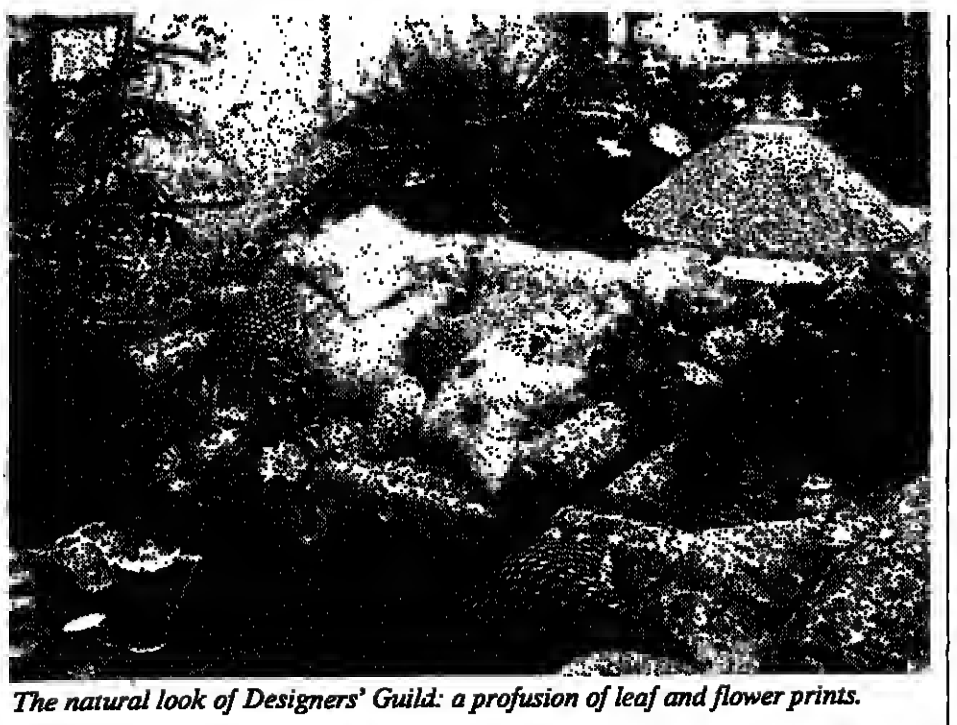
aura Ashley, who was first with it on the ch market, has capitalized heavily on its ularity. According to Anthony Mirangos, aging director for Europe, when Laura ley opened its first Paris shop in 1974, "We ted with the clothes," (for years, Ashley produced a very successful line of inexpen- cotton dresses, all in milkmaid prints). n came the fabric and wallpaper."

Now," says Mirangos, "we have all kinds ssociated fabrics, quilted and with plastic satin finishes." The firm is introducing age and already sells house paint, tiles, pshades and sewing boxes, table mats and ecloths, even makeup kits.

7ith 34 shops in Europe, including 12 in nce, Laura Ashley offers 21 prints in 19 rs — a total of 92 designs (by 1981, there'll 120). The best-sellers are still the tiny naive ver prints, but the colors are changing from u and smoke to sapphire, moss green and : "The reason for our success," Mirangos s, "was that the French were looking for d taste at a reasonable price." (The basic ishing fabric retails at 35 francs a meter *wallpaper at 40 francs a roll.)*

The other reason is that we introduced bi- or fabric and wallpaper. If you think about here wasn't much of it then. Our first cus- ners were young couples with more taste n money. Then, we had rich people who t started using Ashley to do their servants' ms and, eventually, children's rooms."

That, by the way, opened two whole new rkets. The French are notoriously stingy en it comes to decorating, and until very ently, no servant's room was ever painted, alone decorated. As for the children, they e lucky if the girls got pink and the boys blue — that was it until they outgrew their pigtails and short pants.)



The natural look of Designers' Guild: a profusion of leaf and flower prints.

"Now, we're slowly pulling into the master bedrooms," Mirangos adds. "The ultimate victory will be to break into the living room." He agrees that the major hurdle to the style is that many men find it too tea-cozy and feminine. "You can overdo it, and then it gets tacky," Mirangos admits. "The secret is not to get too fussy — to keep it simple."

What Ashley offers is what some people in the profession scornfully call "instant decoration." "People who use the lot end up with homes that look like Ashley's boutiques," said the owner of a small Paris decoration shop. "It's very attractive when you first look at it, but if you're not careful, you end up with a uniform. There's nothing personal about it."

Be that as it may, Ashley soon found she was on to a good thing. Then, of course, the competition heated up. Besides the innumerable little shops all dripping with bucolic charm, a strong competitor opened just down the street: "Designers's Guild," another British import, came to Paris three years ago (it's a branch of the King's Road shop opened in London nine years ago by Tricia Guild, who went into her own business after the success of her fabrics at David Hicks').

Designers' Guild offers the ultimate in cottage charm — so much so that one hesitates to call it peasanty. Though based on the same formula, it's more what Le Petit Trianon was to Marie Antoinette. Pastels, lovely chintzes and handwoven rugs all go with rattan love seats, custom-made in the Orient, and pine furniture that costs more than rosewood.

The sophisticated patterns include not only geraniums and water lilies but also pebbles, fossils and "lace leaves." (The brochure says "Why use a decorator? You will lose your initiative. Come to Designers's Guild and see that decoration is simpler than you think.")

Didier Delorme, the head of the Paris shop, once worked for Ashley, though he lowers his eyes at the mention: "Our clients are completely different." (They are much richer.) He won't reveal the names of his famous customers but admits that the Aga Khan comes in after the shop is closed. "So what?" retorts Mirangos, "Princess Grace shops with us."

More expensive than Laura Ashley, Designers' Guild prints cost from 79 to 145 francs a meter, but, as Delorme says, "We are still competitive as compared to such top-notch firms as Manuel Canovas or Pierre Frey."

The irony of it is that the French have always had Le Style Cottage, but it took foreigners to rediscover it. In Provence, a firm called Souleiado has been producing striking cotton prints better than anybody else for 240 years. Until recently, however, 65 percent of its goods were exported, and the name was more familiar to customers of Bloomingdale's and Neiman Marcus than it was to most Frenchwomen. Now the firm is making efforts to meet the new Trojan Horse head-on.

Souleiado's story is a lovely one. The word, coined by the Provencal poet Mistral, refers to the moment when the sun comes out from behind the clouds and illuminates the landscape. In the 18th century, *Indiennes*, or "painted fabrics" began to come into France from the East. Louix XIV's minister Colbert resented their success and in 1686 forbade both the importation and French *fabrication of the oriental* prints. But Souleiado survived, because it was in Tarascon, which was then under papal and not French jurisdiction.

When it comes to technique and dyes, Souleiado leaves everybody behind. Situated in an old monastery in Tarascon, the workshop houses 40,000 printing blocks, many of which are 200 years old. Each is about four by eight inches and three inches thick.

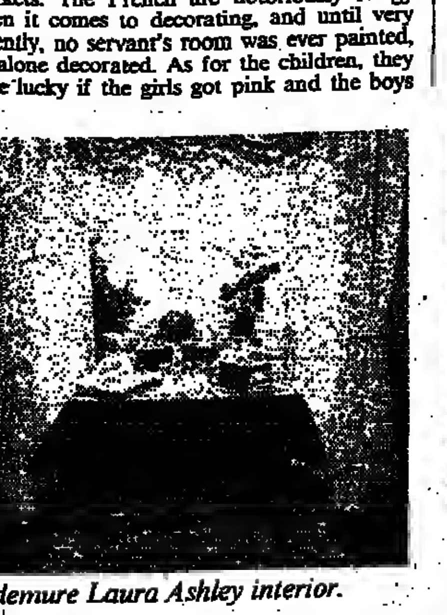
When the current owner, Charles Demery, took over his family's firm in 1935, all the fabrics were still hand-blocked with natural dyes. Now, with 50 boutiques around the world (a new one called "Pierre Deux" is opening on Oct. 15 at 870 Madison Avenue in New York), Souleiado grosses 35 million francs yearly — and is hardly an artisan trade anymore.

"We had to give up on the natural dyes after the war," said Demery, "because they became too difficult to find." Demery, a technician for 43 years, used to use all kinds of seeds, flowers and roots. (Now he can reproduce synthetically about 70 percent of the original natural colors, Demery says.)

It's also still a family business. Demery, the father, is the technician and employs a 10-person creative team headed by his son, Jean-Pierre. In Paris, another daughter, Christiane, is in charge of the Paris shop and exports. Another daughter is a color specialist.

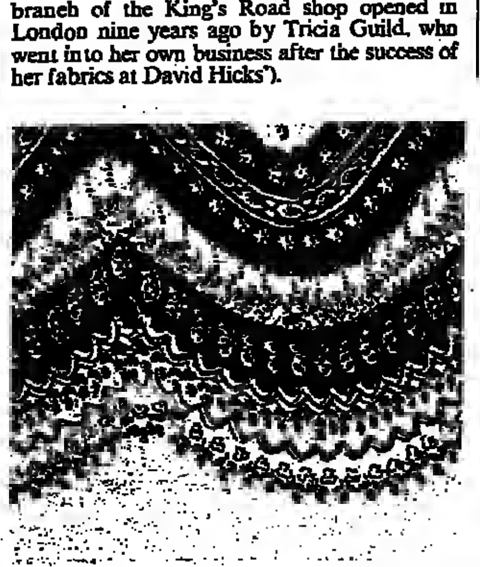
Like its competitors, Souleiado is putting its prints on everything; its problem has been to get away from the basic red, blue and yellow and branch out into subtler colors and patterns, a job achieved successfully with a new collection, aptly named "Mes Ameriques."

So what started as a humble, flowery and cozy home fashion has become big business. Le Style Cottage may be a passing fad. But for the time being, everybody is cashing in on cottage fever. ■

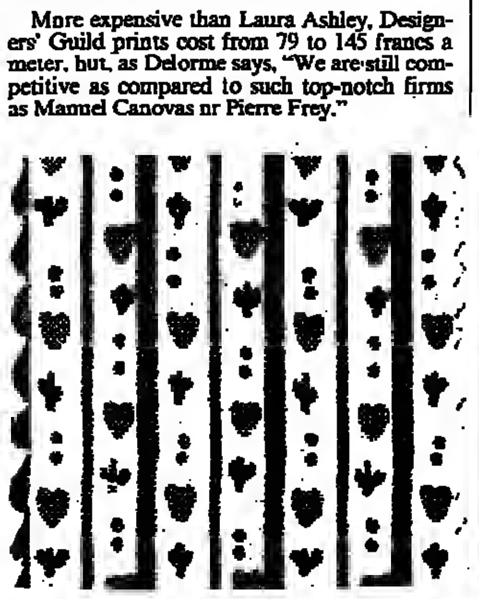


f the El

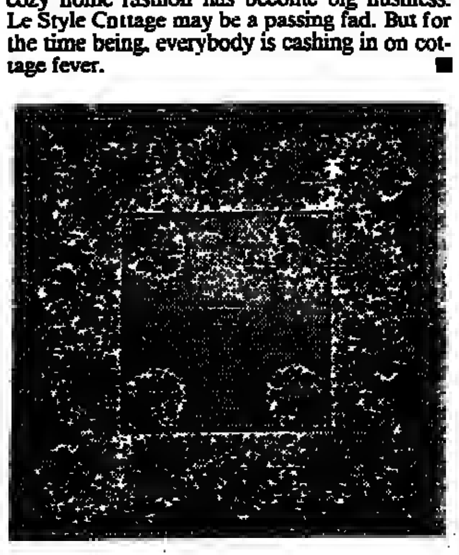
demure Laura Ashley interior.



Two-century-old Souleaido design.



"Country House" print from Ashley.



A classic Souleaido square.

Aid for Business-Travel Blues

by Joel Stratte-McClure

LONDON — Ever been bounced from an overbooked flight or learned the person sitting next to you paid only half the fare? Ever had your travel agent book you into a "luxury" Paris hotel that ended up resembling a Harlem flophouse? Ever wondered why European air fares are so high, what rights you have when an airline loses your luggage or how to cope with a customs official in Lagos?

The list of questions about contemporary travel is endless, and few people are able to obtain the right answers or get objective advice. Now there's a travel magazine that has taken up the cause of the consumer instead of printing pretty pictures and pleasant propaganda.

London-based Business Traveller is a magazine that provides a forum for disgruntled travelers, offers service material that reduces the costs and irritations of travel and publishes "survival" features on some of the world's worst cities. This month, the magazine, which started as a quarterly in 1976, will increase its frequency to 10 issues a year. Although it is only sold on one newstand (800 copies at Heathrow Airport), it has more than 40,000 subscribers in Britain and Europe.

"We provide thorough, objective reporting on all aspects of the travel industry," publisher James Thornton explains in his Fleet Street offices. "We're an outlet for advice, opinion, criticism and information about travel. We have no vested interests except to make it easier and cheaper for all of us."

A lengthy letters section gives readers a chance to gripe ("Airline management should supply ear plugs"... "I for one will make British Airways my second choice in the future"), a "travel computer" column deals with fare and flight queries, the P. Fogg Report updates what's going on around the world, and a compact service section reveals different fares available from European cities to worldwide destinations.

Bjornstjerna

Illustration by Mikael Bjornstjerna

The magazine gives a Dead Albatross award to the "bad boys in the business as an appreciation of disservice to the business traveler" and has launched a "Freedom of the Skies Campaign" to urge open competition among European airlines and reduce fares that "are often double what they should be." It recently asked readers to evaluate the world's best and worst airlines — Singapore Airlines was the "best" and British Airways the "worst."

"Our readers are our best journalists," says editor Martin Page, who explains that the October issue features a *foreigner's guide* to the United States. "We let them fight it out with British Air and the International Air Transport Association while we dig for the answers to find out what's the best and worst in the industry."

The magazine's feature stories, such as author Auberon Waugh's account of a trip to Japan, blend handsomely with the service material, which includes cost-of-living indices and currency rates.

Some of the magazine's recent features include an article on do-it-yourself travel, the infertility risks of marrying an international executive, a guide to reducing West African air travel hassles, a report on whether you're well enough to fly (10 out of every 100,000 persons traveling abroad will die), how to endure a kidnapping and how Athens has become the new cheap fare capital in Europe.

More importantly, the magazine offers practical hints that actually do save time and money. Some recent suggestions include:

●When traveling with three or more colleagues in Europe, consider chartering an aircraft. It tends to cost about the same as or less than the equivalent number of *economy* class round-trip tickets.

●Buy only the minimum number of air travel tickets in Europe. Airline tickets cost much less in the United States, thanks to the poor condition of the dollar.

●Reading a novel about a country you're going to visit is often more informative than trying to digest pure factual material.

●Regularly reassess the value-for-money your travel agent provides, such as 24-hour-a-day service, procurement of visas at no charge and fare quotations within 24 hours.

●There is no reason to pay full rates quoted by car rental companies. There is fierce competition in this field, and shopping around, even at the airport when you arrive, can save money.

●Open bank accounts in countries where you travel regularly to handle local expenses and thereby save large amounts in currency exchange commissions.

●When buying a ticket from a bucket shop (discount travel agency), check with the relevant airline to confirm your reservation has been made before paying for the ticket.

●Only drink mineral waters from large and well-known companies and be very suspicious of ice cream.

●Staying in a London hotel room for one year could cost £27,283.75. Consider renting an apartment for longer visits.

●Officially, the cheapest way to reach South America is via Miami, but this has prompted airlines flying direct to begin offering cheaper tickets through bucket shops.

Business Traveller's reader surveys reveal that its audience is subscribing to the magazine as much for the articles as for the service information. But whatever the reason, there's no question that the publication is concentrating on an area that demands steady scrutiny.

"We've arrived at the right time," Thornton concludes. "Fares are going up, service is getting worse and travel journalism is at a lamentable pat-em-on-the-back stage. But the future will be more deregulation of fares and the traveler may once again become the priority." ■

Wine

The Retz Wine Festival

by Alan Levy

RETZ, Austria — Almost all Austrian white wines (if not many reds) are worth drinking, so when a man who came to dinner a few years ago brought us a "nice little domestic Riesling" we didn't know, it launched us on an adventure.

That tart but fruity 1976 *Rheinriesling* from Retz, decorated with a silver medal from the 1977 Austrian Wine Fair, was the hit of the evening — so much so that I paid my guest the ultimate compliment of asking him where he'd bought it and how much he'd paid ($3).

The following day, I bought six bottles plus a pungent, white-velvety *Gewuerztraminer*, another silver medal winner by the same farmer, Franz Graf, for 25 cents more. Our dinner guests raved about both, and we kept buying them until, one grim day last year, Franz Graf wines vanished from Viennese shelves.

Fortunately, Graf's labels carry his address and phone number, so we called Retz (tel: 02942/2464) to ask farmer Graz if we could pay him a Sunday visit. He was delighted but disbelieving, doubting that any foreigner would want to travel the 51 miles, but we were welcome if we meant it.

Retz is an hour's drive north of Vienna by good roads or an hour and a half by connecting trains. The hamlet of Oberretzbach, where Graf lives, lies hard by the Czechoslovak border a mile beyond, but it took a half-hour before we could locate Farmhouse No. 37.

The farmer, a middle-aged man whose round face peaks in a battered porkpie hat, welcomed us with wide eyes as he ushered us through his barnyard to a shed with three glasses hanging from a rack of brass nails. Then he opened a dozen bottles and had us taste them in diminishing order of dryness.

Although Retz is said to make some of Austria's better reds, the one St. Laurent we tasted struck our palates as pallid. So we bought 40 bottles of our Viennese favorites plus 10 of each of two new discoveries, white Burgundy and Green Veltliner. Prices were less than half the supermarket tariffs.

Farmer Graf then took us on a tour of his cellar — using a hand-held beaker to dispense more samples from a 101-year-old wine barrel — and loaded us into his van for a look at his corner of the Iron Curtain: a plowed field where vineyards end abruptly and "nothing grows except mines." He also advised us to come back to Retz on the last Sunday of September.

We did and found Retz (pop.: 3,000) a gem of a town built around one of Europe's loveliest squares, entered through an arch that pierces the stately Verdeberhaus (1585). It took an entire afternoon to study the maxims inscribed on the Sgraffitohaus (1576) next to a plaque honoring a Beethoven visit, admire the Trinity column and a Gothic church built in 1367 and tour Austria's largest wine cellar. Then, at sunset, we hiked up to a 1772 windmill still in working order and a soldier's cemetery with graves of Russians and Americans, as well as Austrians and Germans.

The Michelin Green Guide devotes two paragraphs to Retz's *Hauptplatz* but not a word to its two stone and wrought-iron fountains in the middle of the main square, which, on Sept. 28, is sealed off to traffic and a $2 admission charge is levied on all pedestrians.

From 2-5 p.m., the round Fountain of the Lion will gush forth red wine while the octagonal Fountain of the Noseless Roman will spill white. Small rubber spouts are attached to the outlets, so waiting lines stay short. Of course, the white line is longer than the red line, but the dead leaves floating in the red Retzer wine add body to its thin taste.

There will be a parade with brass bands, floats, three Wine Queens and a speech on "Wine-Country Folk Customs." But if you can find a good position between the fountains, you can take it (which is easy) or leave it (which is not so easy) when you're ready. And don't try to find Graf on this particular Sunday. He won't be home; he'll be down at the square, too. ■

Profile

Nina Hagen: A Punk Who Would Be Prophet

by Michael Zwerin

BRUSSELS — Winter 1970. A patched and peeling building with bullet holes in the walls, three blocks on the eastern side of the Berlin wall. Inside, the apartment is dimly lit and freezing. Poet Wolf Biermann, a folk hero who was compared to Bob Dylan in the 1960s, is explaining why he does not want to emigrate from East Germany, where he is a non-person:

"My position is very nice. It can only improve when my country improves. That is the one thing a political poet requires. I am just where I want to be. I ask to be no place else. If they come and take me to jail, that is all right. If they kill me that is all right, too."

Why kill him? For singing poems like this?

Who once bravely endured in the face of
machine guns!
are afraid of my guitar!
panic spreads in all directions!
when I open my jaws . . .

A teen-ager enters the room. Biermann introduces her: "This is my step-daughter, Nina."

Cut to the present. A sunny corner suite in the Brussels Hilton. Nina Hagen is, as usual, wearing a heavy layer of pancake powder; her eyes are surrounded by baroque black scrolls; her hair is dyed fuchsia. Journalists take notes. Cameras are rolling. She crosses her eyes, sucks in her cheeks, ruffles her black witch-robe and says: "Wolf Biermann gave me power. When I was in school in East Germany, parents forbade their children to speak to me. That sort of thing can make you strong. Biermann is a rebel. I took what he gave me and survived the hate against me. Now I am a rebel, too."

Biermann was expelled from East Germany in 1976, followed a few days later by Nina, who was already singing protest songs with rock bands. She was quickly signed by CBS Records and moved around Western Europe, singing with German and Dutch punks. In London, she worked with the all-girl band, The Slits. Johnny Rotten of The Sex Pistols was knocked out by her coloratura.

She made two records ("Nina Hagen Band" and "Unbehagen") that combine elements of Brechtian cabaret, punk, reggae and rock. Her songs are hard, wild, not always pleasant. She sings in German and her records sell hundreds of thousands of copies in Europe.

"How do you feel about being in the Western star system?" she is asked.

"I feel OK on earth, except in elevators, when I feel like I come from somewhere else. I have much to do on this planet."

"Is it easier being a dissident in the West?"

She puts on a yellow life jacket "borrowed" from SAS and makes sure the cameras are all working before inflating it. It makes a sound like a Bronx cheer. Everybody laughs. Then she holds up a Swedish newspaper with a front-page photo of herself smoking what is described as a "hash joint." There had been trouble about that in Stockholm a few days earlier. The police came backstage to look around. Finally, she answers: "To be a dissident means you are a rebel, you want to change something. This is a difficult situation anywhere, West or East."

She is theatrical from painted head to painted toe. You get the feeling, though, that she may be playing a role one size too large. She does not quite understand the role.

Is she a singer? She certainly sings well, with great range, power and drama, but this does not seem to be enough. She acted in three underground movies and wants to make more. Is she an actress? Yes, but she's better offstage: Onstage, she mostly stands still in the spotlight, winging it principally on visual weirdness.

The audience is sprinkled with gray and bald heads, Kurt Weill and Marlene Dietrich fans. She is quite consciously following in that tradition. For a while there were rumors she would star in a remake of Dietrich's "The Blue Angel," but that is off and she says she wants to make "The Pink Angel" now. The audience waits patiently for the old Dietrich magic, but it never materializes.

Punk singer Nina Hagen, ex-member of The Slits, now calls herself a "

She talks about prophets like the American Edgar Cayce (her favorite author) and lets drop the line: "I'm a prophet too."

That is probably the role she is shooting for. It's not a role for everyone, but she dispenses energy cleverly, she's young, has endurance, knows how to get on the front page and she just might make it some day.

"You say you are a rebel. Yet you work for a commercial record company."

"I don't work for them," she snaps. "They work for me. They are my factory.

"I want to make clear that we have to change today. Tomorrow might be too late. We have to fight, fight for God, for the nice things. I sing about love and peace, against heroin. I sing about the 10 Commandments. I sing about the end of the world. Cayce predicted the world is going to end in 1
about that.

"He said there will be a big disas
will take back what belongs to it. I
child of God you will be saved. I re
this. We have to be ready to reach
when the earth explodes like a preg
an."

"Would you like to sing in East G
"I already lived there for 20 ye
enough. When this tour is over, I'
the Bahamas. I have a big house t
going to build a film and recordin
am going to build a church."

Nina Hagen will be in Lille on S
Paris, Sept. 22 (at the Olympia) and c
tour France through Oct. 19.

International datebook

AUSTRIA

GRAZ, Styrian Autumn (tel: 80255). Includes: Neue Galerie — To Oct. 12: "19th- and 20th-Century Swiss Art from the Solothurn Collection." Kulturhaus — To Oct. 11: "Franz Hubmann," pictures of the Paris art scene of the 1950s.

VIENNA, Staatsoper (tel: 5324/2655) — Sept. 20 and 23: "La Traviata." Sept. 21: "Le Nozze di Figaro." Sept. 22 and 25: "Othello." Sept. 24: "Der Rosenkavalier." Sept. 26: "Don Pasquale."
●Musikverein, Grosser Saal — Sept. 20-21: Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Claudio Abbado conductor (Mahler). Sept. 23-25: Leningrad Philharmonic, E. Mrawinskij (Bruckner).

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, To Nov. 13: Flanders Festival (tel: 02/512.85.54). Includes: Sept. 23: Rotterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, David Zimman conductor, Andre De Groote piano (Brahms, Berlioz). Sept. 25: Scottish Chamber Orchestra, Jean-Bernard Pommier.
●Theatre Royal de la Monnaie (tel: 02/218.12.01) — To Sept. 24: Ballet of the 20th Century. Sept. 26-27: Twyla Tharp Dance Foundation. Sept. 26, 28, 30, Oct. 2 and 4: "Dido And Aeneas" (Purcell), Opera Studio Company.
●Forest National (tel: 345.90.50) — Sept. 21: Kiss.
●Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 512.04.03) — To Nov. 18: Brueghel, exhibition.

GHENT, To Oct. 12: Flanders Festival (tel: 091/25.77.80). Includes: Sept. 22: Rotterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, David Zimman conductor, Robert Groslot piano (Rachmaninoff). Sept. 23: Paris Orchestral Ensemble (Haydn, Stravinsky).

ENGLAND

LONDON, Wigmore Hall (tel: 935.21.41) — Sept. 23: Victoria de los Angeles soprano, Geoffrey Parsons piano (30th Anniversary Recital). Sept. 24: Nash Ensemble (Schubert, Krommer).
●Sadler's Wells Theatre (tel: 278.65.63) — To Sept. 27: Caracalla Dance Company.
●Royal Festival Hall (tel: 928.31.91) — Sept. 20: Ravi Shankar sitar, Alla Rakha tabla (evening of Indian classical music to celebrate Ravi Shankar's 60th birthday). Sept. 23: London Philharmonic, Sir Georg Solti conductor, Maurizio Pollini piano (Bartok, Beethoven, Brahms). Sept. 24: Paris Orchestra, Daniel Barenboim conductor (Mozart, Mahler). Sept. 25: Philharmonia Orchestra, Riccardo Muti conductor, James Galway flute, (Mozart, Schubert).
●Queen Elizabeth Hall (tel: 928.31.91) — Sept. 24: English Chamber Orchestra, Sir Alexander Gibson conductor, Anne-Sophie Mutter violin (Dvorak, Mozart, Brahms).
●London Coliseum (tel: 836.31.61) — English National Opera. Includes: Sept. 24 and 27: "Cosi fan Tutte." Sept. 25: "Fidelio." Sept. 26: "Count Ory."
●Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52) — Sept. 20-Dec. 14: "Stanley Spencer, R.A.," exhibition.
●Old Vic (tel: 928.61.11) — Sept. 26: "Macbeth." Sept. 27: "The Merchant of Venice."

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Royal Shakespeare Theatre (tel: 0789/29.22.71) — Royal Shakespeare Company. RST — Sept. 20, 22, 23, 25 and 26: "Hamlet." Sept. 24, 25 and 27: "Romeo and Juliet." The Other Place — Sept. 20: "The Fool" (Bond). Sept. 22 and 23: "Timon of Athens" (Shakespeare). Sept. 24 and 27: "The Maid's Tragedy" (Beaumont/Fletcher).

FRANCE

CAEN, Musee des Beaux-Arts, Esplanade du Chateau — "Devi Tuszynski," exhibition of drawings and Jewish art objects.

CANNES, Palais des Festivals — Sept. 29-Oct. 2: "Vidcom '80," 6th international videocommunications market (tel: Paris 505.14.03; telex: 630547).

CHAUMES-EN-BRIE, To Oct. 18: 8th Couperin Festival (tel: 409.03.19). Includes: Sept. 26: La Grande Ecurie et la Chambre du Roy, Jean-Claude Malgoire conductor.

PARIS, To Sept. 24: Festival Estival de Paris (tel: 329.37.57 or 633.61.77). Includes: Sept. 22: Ensemble Intercontemporain. Sept. 24: Radio-France New Philharmonic Orchestra, Emmanuel Krivine conductor (Mozart).
●Musee de la Ville de Paris, quai de New York — Paris Biennale: avant-garde arts.
●Theatre de la Porte St.-Martin (tel: 607.37.53) — "Harlem Swing" ("Ain't Misbehavin' "), the new Fats Waller Musical Show, Andre de Shields.
●Grand Palais — To Oct. 19: "Grands et Jeunes d'Aujourd'hui," exhibition of sculptures and paintings.
●UNESCO — Sept. 22-26: Helena Wong, Michael Yap, exhibition of finger painting.
●Centre Georges Pompidou — Paris Biennale: exhibition of avant-garde arts. Sept. 24-Nov. 10: "A la Recherche de l'Urbanite," international exhibition on architecture.
●Musee Guimet, salle de conference (tel: 720.83.86) — Sept. 22: Traditional Korean music and dance.
●Olympia (tel: 742.82.45) — To Sept. 28: Gilles Vigneault, Michel Buhler singers. Sept. 22: Nina Hagen.
●Opera (tel: 742.57.50) — Sept. 20: Marilyn Horne.
●Festival d'Automne — Includes: Theatre des Champs-Elysees (tel: 720.03.43) — To Sept. 21: New York City Ballet.
●American Center (tel: 321.42.20) — Sept. 25-27: Buster Brown, Sandman Sims, Chuck Green tap-dancers, and the film "No Maps on My Taps" (Nierenberg). Sept. 23-Oct. 11: "David Stark: Texas Landscapes," photographs.
●Artcurial (tel: 359.29.80) — Sept. 25-Oct. 31: "Michele Battut," recent works.

SCEAUX, L'Orangerie du Chateau — To Oct. 17: Festival (tel: 660.07.79). Includes: Sept. 20: Quilapayun (Chilean musicians and dancers). Sept. 21: Loewenguth Quartet (Beethoven, Debussy).

HONG KONG

HONG KONG, Sept. 23: Mid Autumn and Lantern Festival (tel: 3/67.11.11) — Includes: lantern displays and the eating of moon cakes.

ITALY

MILAN, Teatro alla Scala (tel: 80.70.41) — Sept. 23-30: "Don Quixote" (Minkus/Nureyev), Corpo di Ballo della Scala.

JAPAN

TOKYO, National Theatre of Japan (tel: 265.74.11) — Sept. 20-21: "Bunraku" (puppet drama). To Sept. 25: "Kabuki."
●The Changing Studio, Kitazawa (tel: 465.02.81) — Every Sunday through Sept.: "Deliverance," jazz dance theater performance by American dancer/choreographer Jose Brown.
●National Museum of Western Art, Ueno Park (tel: 828.51.31) — To Oct. 19: "Ancient Greek Art of the Aegean Islands," exhibition of jewels, ceramics and stone figures from the N. P. Goulandris collection.
●Okura Shukokan Museum (tel: 583.07.81) — To Oct. 26: "Noh Costumes and Masks," exhibition.
●Gotoh Museum (tel: 703.06.61) — To Oct. 5: "Chinese Ceramics," exhibition of 50 ceramics of Han Ming, Ching dynasties.

THE NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.98.71) — Sept. 21: Maurizio Pollini piano (Chopin, Debussy, Stravinsky). Sept. 22: Belgian Radio-Television New Symphony Orchestra, Edgard Doneux conductor (Mozart, Kodaly). Sept. 23 and 26: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Anton Kersjes conductor (Liszt, Mendelssohn, Mozart).
●Stadsschouwburg (tel: 24.23.11) — Sept. 23 at 8 p.m.: "Satyagraha" (Glass) opera. Sept. 22, 24, 28 and 29: "La Cenerentola" (Rossini).
●De Meervaart — Sept. 25: Sad Cafe.

THE HAGUE, Madurodam — To Oct. 26: "Philippine Paintings Old & New," exhibition (tel: 070/60.48.20).

POLAND

WARSAW, To Sept. 28: 24th International Festival of Contemporary Music (tel: 31.06.07). Includes: Sept. 20: Sviatoslav Richter piano (Prokofiev). Sept. 21-22: Het Residentie Orkest of The Hague, Ernest Bour conductor (Ketting, Knapik). Sept. 23: Yuri Bashmet viola, Sviatoslav Richter piano, Galina Pisarenko soprano, members of the Moscow Conservatory Chamber Ensemble. Sept. 24: Grupo de Accion Instrumental de Buenos Aires. Sept. 25: "Moses and Aaron" (Schoenberg).

Deutsche Opera am Rhein
Moscow State Symphony
(Shostakovich, Artiomov).

SCOTLAND

GLASGOW, Theatre R
041/331.12.34) — Scottish
cludes: Sept. 20, 26 and 30:
(Berg). Sept. 28: Mary O
folk singer/harpist.
PITLOCHRY, To Oct. 4
Theatre Season (tel: 0796
cludes: Sept. 20 and 26: "
tance of Being Earnest" (W
21: Julian Lloyd Webber ce
and 24: "Dinner with th
(Anouilh). Sept. 24: "The U
Truth" (Ryton). Sept. 25: "
and Rozalie" (de Obaldia).

SINGAPOR

SINGAPORE, National M
Gallery, Stamford Road —
Different Ways," exhibition
by 12 Australian artists.
●Alpha Gallery, 7 Alexand
— "Painter's World," ex
paintings by 11 local artists.

SOUTH KO

SEOUL, National Folklore
Kyongbok Palace — To Sept
bition of handicraft works
the 5th National Inherited
Contest.
●Silhom Theater — To Sept
Blood Knot" (Fugard), Silhom
cal Company.

SPAIN

BARCELONA, Zeleste (tel:
— To Sept. 22: Gato Pe
Donell (jazz).
●Teatro Lliure (tel: 218.92.51
Sept. 23: "El Balco" (Genet).
MADRID, Centro Cultural
Madrid — To Sept. 21: "L
Talancona" (de Quevedo), C
Espanola de Teatro Clasico.
●Palacio Cristal, Parque del
"Ghillida," retrospective.

SWITZERLAN

ASCONA, To Oct. 13: Music
(tel: 093/35.55.44; telex: 79
cludes: Sept. 23: Academy of
tin-in-the-Fields, Gyoerg
conductor/violin.
GENEVA, Petit Palais, 2
Saint-Victor — To Oct. 15: "
pressionism," exhibition of 2
of 1880-1910.
●Musee d'Histoire des Scienc
Oct. 31: Saussure collection.
●Musee de l'Athenee (tel: 29.
To Sept. 30: "Hans Erni,"
works.
●Galerie Arta — To Oct. 31:
tion of works by Rotterdam, V
Picasso, Klee and Kandinsky.
LAUSANNE, Palais de Beaulie
Sept. 28: "Comptoir Suisse,"
tional fair.
LUGANO, Palais des Congres
21-28: Festival International d
ionnettes.
MONTREUX-VEVEY, To Oct.
sic Festival (tel: 021/61.33.87
24471). Includes: Sept. 23: Les
triers (Renaissance music). Se
Vladimir Ashkenazy piano (Bee
Brahms).
ZURICH, Musee Rietberg
202.45.28) — To Dec. 30: "A
Culture of Northeast India,"
tion.

WALES

ST. ASAPH, Sept. 21-27: North
Music Festival (tel: 0745/58.34
cludes: Sept. 22: BBC Welsh Sy
ny Orchestra, Henryk Czyz con
Silvia Marcovici violin (Beetho
belius). Sept. 25: Gabrieli String
tet. Sept. 26: Dame Janet Baker
frey Parsons.

WEST GERMANY

BERLIN, To Oct. 6: 30th Berlin
val (tel: 263.42.50). Includes: Se
Korean Court Orchestra (trad
court music). Sept. 21: Tradition
rean Ensemble. Sept. 22-23: Phil
nia Orchestra, Riccardo Muti co
tor (Vivaldi, Schubert, Mozart)
25-27: Berlin Opera Orchestr
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BONN, To Sept. 30: "Beethoven
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●Rheinisches Landesmuseum
0228/63.21.58) — To Oct. 26: "
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FRANKFURT, Oper der Staedti
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berfloete." Sept. 21: "La Trav
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l Behr: Ace Foreign Correspondent Tries Fiction

by Joseph Fitchett

Behr interviewing the demonstrative premier of Portugal, Mario Soares.

ARIS — A French counterespionage chief, forced to betray a lovely Chinese defector, plots a devastating international revenge that's to end in .... This l plot carries new novel, "Getting into the inner workings of several spy cracies, from the Paris underworld of ins and Vietnamese refugees who help spooks, to cabinet ministers' elegant g lunches, from satellite surveillance es to Peking nuclear strategy sessions.

Getting Even" — or its biting vignettes nch officialdom — ignites French indig- and Anglo-Saxon fascination, the con- will be familiar to the book's author, hr, Newsweek's Paris-based European His uncomfortably close reporting of scandals has irritated the authorities years, starting with his Time-Life cover- Algerian war atrocities.

54, Behr is the quintessential reporter, will dig for the telltale detail that throws ght on a shadowy story. His colleagues hr — born of Russian parents in France ducated in Britain — has an unequaled of contacts in Europe and the Far East g officials and also among the cops and ps who know the unofficial facts.

r fills his own bill of journalistic gifts: nning, stamina and a sixth sense, not for in the right place but for intuitively sens- ow a crisis will turn out. A chunky man, a habit of suddenly jerking his head and ders sideways to deliver a comment or see is happening behind him, Behr is compet- productive, gifted for friendship, vindic- perpetually insecure. He is witty, good any.

r Behr, writing a thriller was a way to y some of his insights about events, to- r with the sights and smells of his report- that never made it into his news stories. if the characterizations in "Getting Even" are thin, the overall result is gripping, intelligent work. Just issued in Britain by Hamish Hamilton, the book will be published in the United States this fall by Harper and Row, and in France by Robert Laffont.

hr: last t the old professionals.

Behr prides himself on accuracy — an aim that has caused him problems in France in the past. His underworld contacts helped him break the story of the Ben Barka case in 1965, France's major scandal of the decade. Ben Barka, the Moroccan opposition leader, was lured to Paris, abducted by French police officers, sequestered by gangsters working for a government agency and murdered by Morocco's Interior Minister, who flew secretly to France to do it personally. An attempted French cover-up was succeeding until Behr challenged the official version.

Behr's scoop convinced some French officials and commentators that he was a spy. Behr had served in British military intelligence before becoming a journalist so, the reasoning went, maybe he was still an agent, assigned to discredit France because of De Gaulle's veto of Britain's entry into the Common Market.

Behr recalls a former French premier actually offering him ironic congratulations about his alleged anti-French operation. A movie version, "L'Attentat," changed the Behr character into a CIA agent played by Roy Scheider. "It was a bad, unconvincing film that showed up the French trick of inventing foreign scapegoats rather than face their own villainy," says a foreign correspondent who covered Paris at the time. Behr staved off a deportation order by threatening to reveal more French dirty tricks; the French bureaucracy buried its secrets; the incident faded.

"It taught me the dangers of getting too close to a big story," Behr said.

His foreign correspondent's observations give the novel a certain authenticity. Even the plot has a historical parallel. In 1970 a Chinese Communist official requested political asylum in France, only to be handed back to the Chinese authorities against his will a few days later. A French counterespionage agent phoned Behr and told him the whole story and his own disgust at French reluctance to offend China even for such a prize catch.

The detail in the novel is as real as Behr can make it, in fact, "Getting Even" draws heavily on news reports that Behr was unable to get printed. For example, when the action turns briefly on the death of cancer-stricken French President Georges Pompidou, the gruesome details of the cortisone-bloated leader's end, never reported in France, allow Behr to score official bungling, even at the top:

"Reporters accompanied the president on his last trip in the same way ghouls had attended every one of Edith Piaf's stage performances shortly before her death, hoping to witness her ultimate collapse on stage....

"On Monday, when the pain had become unendurable, he had begged to return to Paris to die in his familiar apartment there, and begun crying like a child. His aides, subservient to his every whim but incompetent in this as in other matters, had made no real contingency plans: Back in Paris, there were grotesque scenes as they tried to squeeze him into the lift, then, when he protested with screams of pain, they had carried him upstairs on a stretcher, bumping him at every turn, nearly dropping him at least once. An aide had been sent to buy morphine, only to discover that, in that part of Paris, all pharmacies were closed on Mondays."

Bare-knuckled debunking is a Behr forte: "The way governments don't know what they are doing. They pretend they do, but they don't." The worst waste happens in the ungrateful world of espionage. "Think of the loyal Algerians abandoned by the French, the Vietnamese collaborators whose names were left behind in the files when the Americans fled Saigon," Behr says.

For Behr, France is marked by these institutional botch-ups. But strong personal loyalties, often forged in the wartime resistance among undercover comrades-in-arms, occasionally play havoc with the system. Hence the French setting for "Getting Even."

"I think readers want to read about situations that are real," Behr says, "but I also think they're fed up with the conventional CIA versus KGB confrontation. It's like sex, almost impossible to write about because it's been overdone, overfished."

"Getting Even" is Behr's first novel, and he managed to keep working full-time at Newsweek while writing it. He disciplined himself to get up early in the morning at least one day out of two and write for a couple of hours before going to the office. ("I've always been a compulsive early-riser: My greatest luxury is finally to have a house large enough for me to make all the noise in the world, in the early morning, without being tempted to disturb others," he says.)

"I also cut out all the useless social life that is a burden to me and doesn't get me anywhere," Behr says. He divides his social life between "useful contacts" and real friends — mostly American and French journalists who roamed North Africa with him during the Algerian war in a joyous pack known as the Maghreb Circus. Other friends include Roman Polanski and Helmut Newton, a St. Tropez neighbor, whose latest volume of fashion photographs, noted for their sadistic overtones, was prefaced by Behr.

"To me, personal loyalties are tremendously important," Behr says.

"Too many journalists think they are sought after for themselves, when in fact we are often courted for our influence. I want to keep my emotional distance, so if I have to savage a cabinet minister I was joking with yesterday, I won't hesitate. And too many journalists are shattered when they lose their influential jobs, and the glamorous crowd suddenly vanishes."

This unsentimental view belongs to a code Behr calls "exemplary cynicism."

Behr — whose favorite contemporary writer is V.S. Naipaul — is an avid reader of other thrillers. He finds that Frederick Forsyth (like Behr, a veteran of Reuters in Paris) overdoes operational technicalities. John LeCarre has axes to grind with his British past, Behr says, adding: "I think he loads the dice very heavily against a certain establishment, while I think I take a very cool look at all establishments."

In launching his new fiction-writing career, Behr has neatly leveraged "Getting Even" to revive the fortunes of his earlier book of journalistic memoirs, "Bearings." It sank unnoticed in the United States, Behr says, "because of the asinine title imposed by the New York publisher, who vetoed my title as too sexist." With his new book contract, Behr obtained a British edition of the wry memoirs under his original title, a phrase immortalized by a crass British television crew in the Congo, "Anybody Here Been Raped and Speaks English?"

Behr's new career as a novelist probably won't stop there. Two producers are already bidding for "Getting Even" movie rights, while another is negotiating for a script Behr is writing about a secret new scoop. ■

Halston's Fashion Caravan: From Peking to Paris

by Marylou Luther

LOS ANGELES — When Halston, the leading U.S. designer, passed through here two weeks ago, he announced that he was taking his own tea to China — Twining's, blended in London.

And Bianca Jagger. And 11 famous models. And artist Victor Hugo. And photographer Miro. And 10 key staff members to make sure this grand fashion tour stayed grand all the way from home base in New York to Tokyo to Shanghai to Paris and back.

On Sept. 4, what the New York designer calls his "corps de ballet" passed through here for takeoff. There was a sneak preview of what the corps was to wear on the Great Wall of China when the Halston entourage arrived in water-repellent silk parkas and matching pants.

By the next day, the Halston Ultrasuede luggage containing the Halston Sportswear, the Halston Originals, the Halston Made-to-Order clothes, the Halston Furs for Ben Kahn, the Halston handbags, the Halston shoes for Garolini, the Halston lingerie for Formfit Rogers, the Halston cosmetics, the Halston gloves for Kayser-Roth, the Halston Fragrance and the Twining's tea had all been unpacked.

Dressed in his favorite black turtleneck and trousers, Halston was savoring the idea of being the first designer ever to stage an around-the-world fashion pilgrimage. He said the official invitation to explore the Chinese silk industry as a guest of the People's Republic of China just happened to coincide with his latest business venture in Japan — an agreement with Kosugi Sangyo Co. to manufacture Halston sportswear there.

So, he said, he decided to make a global event of it, culminating in Paris with a Halston-produced, Halston-directed, Halston-gowned "Black Ball" at Regine's on Sept. 24.

Until then, the itinerary included parties in his honor given by Japanese designers Hanae Mori and Issey Miyake in Tokyo and a Halston special in Peking — which he called "an American party in the spirit of apple pie and turkey, a kind of Thanksgiving Day dinner with everyone dressed in red, white and blue."

It is Halston's apple-pie version of chic that earned him this trip in the first place. Reflecting on how he has risen from a hat designer in Chicago to become one of the world's most influential arbiters of style, Halston said it is probably because of hard work. That, plus the notion that Americans should have their own brand of fine clothes, made in the tradition of the best French couture but independent of it.

"I think it's important to live in your own time frame, to do your own design for your own public," he said. He thinks troubled times bring out conservatism in fashion, as seen by the present interest in classics. "But people today also want to look more affluent. They want value. They may buy less because of the economy, but they are buying up. I don't think anyone ever got anywhere looking poor."

Exactly how well his 28 businesses do, Halston would not say ("I'm not allowed to give those figures, but we do pretty good"). He did say that his apparel sales are up 30 percent this season, and that the fragrance, introduced in 1975, and the cosmetics, introduced in 1978 — both through Max Factor — now produce more revenues than his ready-to-wear and accessories. "Our fragrance lines, skin care and makeup should bring in somewhere near $100 million at retail this year," he projected.

Halston said he wasn't going to China to dress one-fifth of the world's population in his latest Ultrasuede workers' jackets but to have exploratory talks about developing certain silks for his apparel divisions. One reason he was taking so many people, he said, was to make the trip "a visual exercise that will explain more about Halston and America than a million translated words."

And how much was this global fashion extravaganza going to cost? "I have no idea," Halston said. "A lot." ■

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Halston and Jagger banter with a Chinese textile official on arrival in Peking.

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The art market

Franz Marc in Munich

by John Dornberg

MUNICH — It is a widely accepted axiom that few cities in Germany have contributed as much to art in the past century as Munich. Those who accept the axiom might as well resign themselves to the corollary that the art of Munich cannot be appreciated without understanding the movements, cliques and rival circles among the artists who established the city's reputation as a mecca of creativity and extraordinary talent.

Beginning with the "Allotria" group founded by Franz von Lenbach and going through the "Munich Secession" and the "Neue Kuenstler Vereinigung" to the "Blaue Reiter" set of Vassily Kandinsky, Paul Klee, August Macke and Franz Marc, the story of art in Munich is one of ceaseless and bitter feuding.

With that historical backdrop in mind, the retrospective showing of Franz Marc's work in the Lenbach Haus (to Oct. 26) assumes a special ironic piquancy. To make room for Marc's work, Lenbach's was consigned to the storage vault — and this in the ostentatious villa that he built and which since 1930 has been Munich's municipal gallery.

For if Lenbach, a dogmatic 19th-century tyrant, was the incarnation of conservatism, then Munich-born Marc and his friends were the embodiment of the expressionist rebellion that shook Munich's art world before World War I.

Be that as it may, the show, on the occasion of the centennial of Marc's birth (Feb. 8, 1880), is an impressive display of his work and a tribute to his prolificacy in what was a tragically brief period: from 1902 until his enlistment in the army in 1914 and death in battle at Verdun in 1916.

More significantly, it is a thoughtfully arranged demonstration of Marc's development from a traditionalist of the "Munich School" (his earliest landscapes and 1902 portraits of his parents) to his emergence as an abstract expressionist known for his rich, chromatic symbolism.

To be sure, some famous works are missing, among them the "second" "Blue Horse," apparently because they are too fragile for shipment on loan. Nonetheless, the show includes 50 Marc oils (most owned by Lenbach House) and some 200 aquarelles, temperas, sketches, woodcuts and other graphic works, illustrated postcards to friends, small sculptures and examples of applied art such as belt buckles and brooches in brass and bronze.

Though the majority of works belong to the Lenbach House, there are some important contributions on loan from New York's Guggenheim Museum, the Kunsthaus Zurich, the Folkwang Museum in Essen, the Museum Ludwig in Cologne and private collections.

Marc is so popular that to visit this show on a weekend is almost not to see it at all. The crowds are less maddening on weekdays.

Serious students of Marc, his epoch, his friends and the dramatic rebellion they represented ought to tour the rest of the museum as well, famous for its rich collection of Kandinskys, Klees, Muenters and Mackes as well as the more traditional late 19th- and early 20th-century Munich artists: Karl Spitzweg, Kaulbach, Gabriel von Max, Wilhelm Leibl, Max Liebermann, Lovis Corinth and Stuck.

The exhibits are arranged to make all those movements, warring circles and feuding cliques come alive.

The Marc catalog (28 Deutsche marks), filled with four-color plates, is highly informative, albeit only for those with a thorough knowledge of German. The "Staedtische Gallerie im Lehnbachhaus" is at Luisienstr. 33 and open daily except Mondays from 9 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. ■

Scholarly Publishing and Auction Salesmanship

by Souren Melikian

PARIS — Publishing is the latest addition to the advance weaponry deployed by the two leading auction firms fighting for world supremacy.

This week this resulted in the best book ever written on furniture history. Helena Hayward and Pat Kirkham's "William and John Linnell" (published by Studio Vista and Christie's) altogether belongs to a new genre. The purpose, as stated by the authors, is "to identify the furniture made for its many clients by a leading firm of 18th-century London and to study the organization and management of the business in relation to contemporary practice."

This summary hardly does justice to what is in effect a sociological approach to the history of decorative art, in this case, furniture. For the first time, two scholars analyze the part furniture played in the lives of those who commissioned it, designed and produced it.

The story of William, the son of a Hertfordshire yeoman, affords a rare glimpse into social ascension in 18th-century London. His apprenticeship, his marriage to the daughter of a reputable coachmaker, his accession to the status of "freeman" in the Joiners' Company read like episodes in a novel.

When it comes to the saga of his son John, the real hero of the book, the scholarly work comes one step closer to an extravagant 18th-century adventure novel, with one big difference: It all really happened. A brilliant designer, John Linnell spurned domestic routine and mixed with the artistic and theatrical world. Always anxious to make an extra penny, he successfully demanded huge prices for his commissions, only to lose the profit with equal ease in his wild money-making schemes.

The authors give us insights into the development of fashions, such as the mid-18th-century fascination for French taste that allowed two Swedish-born cabinetmakers trained in Paris to do a brisk business in London. How they were hired by the shrewd John Linnell, and helped him make useful contacts makes first-class reading even for those with no special interest in furniture. All the facts are supported by lavish illustrations of the Linnells' furniture, of which much has survived.

An example of Linnell craft, design: veneer commode made for Robert Child.

In all this, there is not a line that is visibly connected with Christie's auctioneering. A masterly essay combining social history, artistic tastes and the economies of the furniture trade would seem to yield little that is directly applicable to an auctioneer's commercial aims. The delightful exhibition of a few pieces at Christie's is only intended as a curtain-raiser for the book; it ends Sept. 20 and does not include one item for sale.

Nor is the 400-page, two-volume work with 322 illustrations and 16 pages in color likely to be a best-seller at £45.

Much the same may be said of the first book in the series published last year: Christopher Gilbert's "Life and Work of Thomas Chippendale." Equally thorough and well written, it may be considered the definitive work on the earliest of great English cabinetmakers. It definitely sets new standards of scholarship in the field of decorative arts, which has never been taken so seriously. But while a scoop in scholarly publishing, it could hardly become a best-seller, either.

One might be tempted to interpre project as a quirk or a hazardous scheme, were it not for the fact that S is doing the same on a much bigger publishing house was set up several y and became a separate company thr ago, though its name, "Sotheby Park Publications" and the identity of its Philip Wilson — the son of Peter Sotheby's former chairman — leave n concerning the close links.

Several volumes just published or come out, point to a marked switch pure scholarship. Most surprising is phasis on catalogues raisonnes (the sy publication of entire collections), ter scribed in the light of advanced scholar

Several titles are remarkable but d uncommercial. True, some have selli ments. Basil Robinson's "Persian Pair the John Rylands Library," for examp indispensable volume for anyone co with Persian painting. Most of its ma unpublished and some of it very beau John Addis' "Chinese Ceramics from Tombs," based on material excavated 1972 and 1975, calls for a similar comm

But the forthcoming catalog of Watercolors in the Victoria and Alber um," despite its probable splendor, is a given the cost of printing 200 bl white and 32 color plates in a large-for ume bound in cloth. All the more so w offered at a laughable £40. Collectors a seum people of course will love it.

And that seems to be precisely the p the undertaking: to focus the attention one who matters in a given artistic fiel because he is an authority or because lects it or because he owns some of it.

No public relations plan was ever conceived.

Three Pupils of the Legendary Tonks

LONDON — In the summer of 1892, Henry Tonks, a 30-year-old fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons who was considered an anatomist of genius, resigned his post at the London Hospital Medical School and accepted the newly-created job of assistant drawing master at the Slade School of Art.

Though his family was shocked ("We had a sad afternoon yesterday in consequence of your letter to your father," wrote his mother, "he feels terribly grieved at your entirely giving up your profession"), Tonks became one of England's legendary art teachers.

To rollcall his students is to write a mini-history of all that is best in English painting between 1900 and 1940. It is *English* that must be stressed here, for Tonks concurred in his friend George Moore's proposition that "the first step in [England's] artistic education is to persuade students that it is not necessary to go to Paris."

By coincidence, three major exhibitions in London are devoted to three of Tonks' most celebrated pupils (**Stanley Spencer R.A.**, Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, W.1, Sept. 20 to Dec. 14; **William Roberts R.A.**, The Maclean Gallery, 35 St. George Street, Hanover Square, W.1, Sept. 24 to Oct. 31 and **Tristram Hillier R.A.**, The Lefevre Gallery, 30 Bruton Street, W.1, Sept. 18 to Oct. 11).

Each is quintessentially English, but in very different ways. The diminutive Sir Stanley Spencer (1891-1959) was Blake-like in the extravagance and eccentricity of his ideas on Christianity, sexual freedom, personal relationships — all themes in series after series of paintings — the Beatitudes of Love, the Domestic Scenes, the transposition of the Christian story to Cookham, his native village in Berkshire (when he died he he was working on a series called "Christ Preaching at Cookham Regatta").

It is unlikely that Spencer's later ideas were ever tacitly encouraged or even approved by Tonks, but his attitude to original thought in the artist was bracingly un-art schooly: "There is no interest in painting unless one is out on a new discovery."

William Roberts (1895-1980) was equally a pioneer, in the immediate pre-1914 War period, with his fellow student Wyndham Lewis, initiating the only English abstract movement, Vorticism. A carpenter's son, Roberts won a London County Council Drawing Scholarship to study at the Slade.

Interviewed 60 years later, he reminisced, "We were continuously exhorted by Professor Tonks to study Ingres and Degas; yet how much could we learn too from Stanley Spencer and Gertler, drawing at our side."

Tristram Hillier (b.1905) represents a later generation of Tonks' pupils. Whereas in the works of Spencer and Roberts people predominate, scarcely a human being is to be found represented in Hillier, though the human presence is everywhere implied. There are no drawings in the Hillier exhibition, but the 30 paintings show acute perception and technical skill underlaid with a mastery of drawing.

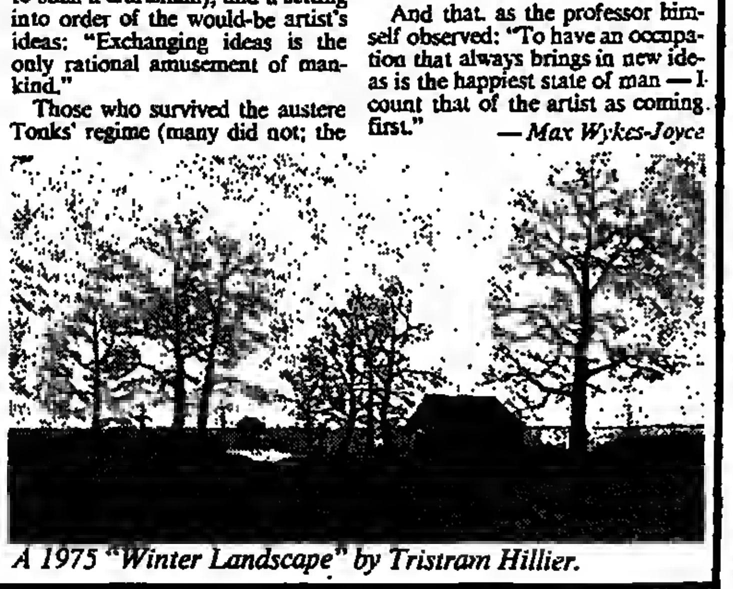
Tonks himself was a perfectionist and insisted on drawing of the highest order: "The drawings of great men are like lines in Shakespeare, the beauty of which are beyond explanation." He also demanded a mastery of techniques (he once introduced a signboard painter to his classes to demonstrate "dexterity and finesse" and told his students they could do worse than apprentice themselves to such a craftsman); and a setting into order of the would-be artist's ideas: "Exchanging ideas is the only rational amusement of mankind."

Those who survived the austere Tonks' regime (many did not; the professor had no time for self-indulgent students and would simply ignore them) emerged with the capability to express in pencil, pen and paint whatever their minds could encompass or their imaginations conceive.

From the unorthodox religious concepts, the erotic fantasies or the haunting portraits of Spencer's friends, through Roberts' delightful evocations of his fellow Londoners, to the magical images of the English countryside by the still active Hillier, each of the three was taught by Tonks that as the wonders of the surrounding worlds of the senses are numberless, the ways to express these wonders could also be infinite.

And that, as the professor himself observed: "To have an occupation that always brings in new ideas is the happiest state of man — I count that of the artist as coming first."

— *Max Wykes-Joyce*



A 1975 "Winter Landscape" by Tristram Hillier.

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Putting a Little Art Back Into Sport

by Richard Cork

LONDON — Although Greece demonstrated centuries ago that athletic activities could inspire paintings and sculpture filled with graceful energy, the connection between sport and art has since been brutally severed.

The numbing indifference often experienced by contemporary artists contrasts with the explosion of popular enthusiasm for sports of all kinds. And those responsible for building sports centers have so far failed to explore the possibilities for artwork within these arenas. If the two were united, in buildings that offer marvelous opportunities for artists on the grandest scale imaginable, art and sport could once again be seen as related ways of realizing our imaginative and physical potential, and enjoying it to the full.

At the moment, from schooldays onward, art is usually considered to be incompatible with sport, and an interest in the one tends to preclude a wholehearted involvement with the other. But the future development of what sociologists lamely call "leisure activities" must embrace them both. There is no reason why artists should be excluded from the designing or embellishment of facilities that are available for all the people whom technology is making redundant in ever-increasing numbers.

A pointer toward this possible future can be found at the Flaxman Sports Centre in South London, where the leaping, kicking and thrusting figures who practice martial arts have been galvanized by a gigantic banner. Hanging down in a series of interlinked canvas strips, the banner fills more than 800 square feet with the restless movement of crosses, triangles, arrows, rectangles and stars.

They dart and weave across the design, treating the dark background as a foil for the light blue curves that describe paths to impact points in fierce yellow. Even on a purely abstract level, their quicksilver interplay evokes the sprung tension of the limbs exercizing in front of the banner.

But to those engaging in the traditional art of Chinese fighting, each arc and twist in the composition has a very specific meaning. Since the banner depicts the 52 positions of a Wu Shu Kwan fighting sequence, any participant can read its notations and translate them into dynamic action.

In other words, this handsome piece of decoration, cut with shears into hundreds of industrially dyed segments before the final sewing, is a diagram as well. John Dugger, the artist who made it, relishes the thought that his banner serves an esthetic and a practical purpose at the same time.

Just as Vladimir Tatlin applied his art to the social world beyond the gallery during the early years of the Russian Revolution, so Dugger's Banner Arts Workshop harbors a comparable ambition today. His works have appeared in a variety of contexts, draped around Nelson's Column for a Chilean resistance rally in 1974 or carried above dancing, swaying crowds at the Notting Hill Carnival in West London. But recently, after the Wu Shu Kwan banner showed how vital a part it could play in the enjoyment of physical culture, Dugger has been concentrating on commissions from sports centers.

He is now working on some monumental hangings for the Michael Sobell Centre in North London, a well-equipped building that could prove an excellent location for the coming together of art and sport. But the whole notion of commissioning such large works remains foreign to most other centers, and so London's Institute of Contemporary Arts deserved congratulation for spreading the message with an exhibition of Dugger's banners earlier this year.

Taking an object like the Wu Shu Kwan work out of its setting is risky, of course: It could easily be seen as a sumptuous piece of gallery decor, rather than a banner whose scale, form and content are all dedicated to enlivening a communal activity outside the boundaries of the gallery world.

But the ICA overcame that danger by turning its main gallery into a gymnasium. The floor was marked with white lines. Basketball nets were installed at opposite corners. A horse, bar, Ping-Pong table and cycling machine stood ready for use. Far from looking like a spurious attempt to concoct a keep-fit ambience, the room offered a convincing reconstruction of the surroundings where Dugger intends his banner to hang.

On three evenings a week, organized sports, gymnastics and martial arts were actually performed in the gallery. Another section showed three different types of sports centers in Britain where artists might work: the modern-day Olympia at Crystal Palace, built for training professional coaches and players only; the resplendent Swindon Leisure Centre, where sport turns away from the competitive ethos and is placed in a more relaxed setting with theaters and pubs, and Abingdon Gaol, an 1812 house of correction now being rehabilitated for both sport and art activities.

Plenty of possible venues therefore exist already, and few visitors to the ICA were able to ignore the social purpose of Dugger's banners. Moreover, in the latest examples he has made the sporting themes more explicit than earlier Wu Shu Kwan work.

The "Golden Square" includes an el sequence of judo positions. And at two of the huge "Basketball Banner," simi ures spell out the meaning of the diagra patterns even more unambiguously. Bot works declare their subjects with great sis, and they were made with better re than the Wu Shu Kwan banner an ap canvas sewn together with agonizing ca portable Singer machine.

All the same, I prefer the Wu Shu work, which possesses a richer intensity or and composition than its rigidly ma successors. The judo moves in the " Square" banner are so subdued that th not be identified properly at the distan work requires.

And although Dugger attempts to each sport as faithfully as possible, I he ends up confining his powers of within too literal limits. The oblongs, and circles inhabiting the central area "Basketball Banner" are arranged wit precision, an approach that recalls the tivist art pioneered by Tatlin. But t Dugger's recent works possess the ex ing impact that makes the "Wu Shu banner so memorable. He could afford gain its uninhibited liveliness.

After all, sport is nothing if not in and full of surprises, so why should banners be different? In 1952 the aging pled Matisse created a mural-scale work "The Swimming Pool," by pasting g on cutout paper figures who leave t space with astonishing freedom and gra tended as a design for a wall ceramic, never transferred to the sides of a rea But it stands as a supreme example of bounded vitality Dugger should [illegible] receives enough commissions [illegible] about the union between art and [illegible] banners have set in motion.

Stuart Clarke

Girls of Hillingdon Sports Club with the Wu Shu Kwan banner at the ICA.

Coming to Grips With Creativity

by Michael Gibson

DUBROVNIK, Yugoslavia — "All these learned persons fooling around each other are like an enormous Pickwick Club!" said Teddy Brunius, a Swede and one of the driving forces of the International Congress of Esthetics that just concluded here.

In fact, Brunius looked more Pickwickian than anyone, with a florid complexion, close-set blue eyes and the bearing of a country squire. "Nevertheless," he added, "we meet people from countries where we can't go very often. And we can find out that they have achieved — something which makes me a little envious that I did not think of myself."

The congress takes place every four years and assembles specialists of art theory, philosophers, art historians and art critics, ostensibly for the purpose of discussing a specific subject, this time: "Creativity and the World of Man."

This year, there were 400 participants: 50 from the United States, 30 from France and 21 from the Soviet Union, among others, said organizer Milan Damnjanovic of Yugoslavia.

There was also Tomonobu Imamichi from Japan, a soft-spoken philospher who tied together East and West in surprising ways, picking up analogies between Confucius and Wittgenstein, Heidegger and Kakuzo Okakura, the 19th-century author of "The Book of Tea," a fundamental introduction to Japanese esthetics conceived for Westerners. And, from France, Rene Passeron, who proposed a new discipline, "poietics," to study creativity, and esthetician Mikel Dufrenne, who wrote "Phenomenology of Esthetic Experience.")

"The subject 'Creativity and the World of man', was an excellent choice," said Nicolae Tertulian, a profound and widely respected scholar — one of two Rumanians elected to shape a new International Association of Esthetics, an idea proposed by the Americans.

"The study of art can be broken down into three areas," he said, "the art object itself, the manner in which it is perceived and understood, and the process that leads to its creation. It so happens that creativity, the last of the three, has been quite neglected in the past. But now it is attracting considerable interest."

And what about "creativity?" A recurring theme was that of a need for transcendence that art might be expected to satisfy and which should be the area in which creativity could unfold its wings. But what does "transcendence" imply? No simple answer, because it is not a simple piece of information that can be fitted in with other bits as an added increment of knowledge. Instead, the answer can be seen as an overall structure of thought, thanks to which individuals come to grips with the wonders and horrors of existence itself.

The participants responded as individuals directly concerned with the challenges of life. Each answer had its own color, but many appeared to converge on this central This aspiration toward some form o scendence implies that human creativ only unfold if we see it as a part of the adventure of the world itself — as a ne vital experiment by which reality itself just our perception of it, is enlarged and es beyond the banality of mere factualit

"Confucius," explained Imamichi, that philosophers should only discuss w be defined. But how then are we to things that are of fundamental importa us as human beings: life, death or God. cius replied: 'We must cultivate poetry the limits of poetry are those of ou minds. To get beyond that we can turn ma as ritual. But ritual also has its which are those of the world itself. How to reach beyond the limits of the wor this Confucius replied: 'Through music.'

This suggests that there are things of c erable importance to human beings th *not* to be objectively defined, which are jective" because they are properties thinking, conscious human subject; and are no less real for all that.

As a result, a lot of discussion was method — "What sort of fly do *you* catch trout?" and intellectual disciplin "In which steams are trout to be found for creativity — the trout in question — was an occasional quiet pool in which caught a glimpse of it in a diagonal sunlight and then, in a flash, it was gone.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Page 11 Saturday-Sunday, September 20-21, 1980 **

USINESS NEWS BRIEFS

w McDermott Offer for Pullman

Reuters

EW ORLEANS — McDermott Friday raised its offer for Pullman to $54 a share n cash from $43.50 for up to 5.4 million shares. Dermott said it extended its amended offer to midnight New York Oct. 2.

e amended offe will be on a pro rata basis and stock holders who ered have the right, at any time, to withdraw any shares not accept- or payment. Through Sept. 18, McDermott received tenders of 2,000 shares and has purchased 2,355 shares.

om Chicago, Pullman said it is reviewing McDermott's new offer. A esman said Pullman would bave no further comment on the move at time.

leanwhile Wheelabrator-Frye, the other contender for Pullman said t its Hampton, N.H., headquarters that it bas raised to 5.5 million t 4 million the number of Pullman shares it is seeking to purchase at 50 cash each in its tender offer. The terms and conditions announced iously remain unchanged and the offer were to expire at midnight ay unless extended, Wheelabrator-Frye said.

n to Reorganize British Steel Announced

Associated Press-Dow Jones

NDON — The British Steel Corp. Thursday announced the first e of its plan to reorganize itself under the direction of the new rman, Ian MacGregor.

ccording to the announcement. the company will organize its activi- into a series of discrete businesses, each aimed at a different market each acting as a "profit center" with one individual responsible for manufacturing and marketing.

he changes involve forming the main iron and steel activities of the poration nto a limited number of largely separate product-based nesses, BSC said. Related businesses will be brought together into main operating groups, the General Steels Group and the Strip ducts Group each under its own head. BSC said the reorganization ld cause virtually no change" in its relationships with customers.

ilips Plans TV Tube Production Cut

Reuters

INDHOVEN, Netherlands — Philips said it plans a considerable cut roduction of television tubes at four European plants for the rest of year.

Philips spokesman declined to specify the size of the cut but said it olves 26-inch color tubes for which demand is declining. Current duction figures were not available.

lo improvement is expected next year because demand is shifting to aller tube, he said. The production cut affects plants at Eindhoven, eux in France, Aachen in West Germany and Lebring in Austria.

P Reports Successful Well in Ireland

Reuters

ONDON — British Petroleum, operator of the BP/Arran Group, it has successfully drilled and tested a well, which flowe at 370 rels a da off the west coast of Ireland.

mpeau Says Offer for Royal Trust in Force

Reuters

ORONTO — Campeau Corp. chairman Robert Campeau said the npany's offer for common and preferred shares of Royal Trustco has all challenges and is "in full force."

le said he company has satisfied all conditions imposed by the ario Securities Commission and the OSC's order preventing Cam- n from trading in Royal Trustco shares has expired. Campeau has le a $C1.413-million takeover bid for Royal Trustco.

"Our offer is fair and the Ontario court has found that it has been ly disclosed," Campeau said. He noted that the offer expires today. e are prepared to buy all shares, and we have the cash," he said.

Have the Go-Go Days of Stocks Returned?

Associated Press-Dow Jones

NEW YORK — Equity financing is back in fashion.

Spurred by the sharp jump in stock prices earlier this year, many U.S. companies have returned to the stock market to raise cash. In the first eight months of this year, public offerings of common shares jumped to $5.77 billion, exceeding the $4.96-billion sales total for all of 1979, says Morgan Stanley, the investment banking firm.

"We probably have a greater number of equity issues in our backlog right now than since the early 1970s," says Fred Krimendahl, partner in charge of corporate finance at Goldman, Sachs.

Investors are grabbing up "hot" new stock offerings in the fields of high technology and energy, representing both established and first-time issuers. An official at Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb, says: "You can do $50 million of equity where six months ago you couldn't do $5 million." He adds: "We're beginning to smell a little like the 1960s again."

No Go-Go

Yet most experts do not foresee a repeat of the go-go 1960s, when stock market volume and prices soared and speculative fever was rampant. They claim investors are more cautious, issuers more carefully screened, and stock market conditions different.

In the past decade, says Michael Evans, president of Evans Economics, the stock market suffered a worse decline, in real terms, than during the 1930s. Therefore, he argued "the market is returning more or less to normal," rather than to a 1960s-style boom.

Even now, analysts caution, a return to higher inflation and higher interest rates could send the market reeling and end the boom in equity financing.

The speculative excesses of the 1960s appear to have driven some hard lessons. Notes Mr. Krimendahl: "You were selling issues at 20 and 30 times earnings back in the 1960s" while in the current market "the earnings multiples are much more realistic."

Unlike the 1960s, first-time issuers typically have substantial existing sales plus a business track record of several years, underwriters say. "The quality of the issues is better," remarks Robert Towbin, senior partner, L.F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin.

He says the days of selling stock in "some little company that has 'electronics' in its name are over." Nonetheless, nobody denies that it would not take many cases of new issues doubling in price to set investors salivating.

Rally Is Key

This year's prolonged stock market rally, which sent the Dow Jones industrial average shooting up more than 200 points since April, has played a key role in stimulating the recent boom in corporate stock offerings. "We had a depressed and unsure equity market until late last year or early this year," says Stephen Bansak, vice president, Kidder Peabody. But the market's upswing has meant higher stock prices that make companies more willing to sell equity. It also rekindled interest of institutions and individuals in buying stocks, Mr. Bansak says. "We have got the willing buyers and willing sellers to sync for the first time in a number of years."

Selling stock offers many companies a quick way to rebuild balance sheets loaded with debt. Salomon Brothers recently cited a growing slippage in the credit ratings of corporations. It said that "corporations have become so dependent upon debt in general and short-term debt in particular" that they face "an unprecedented long-range challenge" in restoring balance sheets.

For example, Rolm Corp., a fast-growing telecommunications equipment maker, last month raised $43.5 million with a sale of 1.2 million new shares. Rolm, which has $26 million of long-term debt, decided to put more equity on its balance sheet to safeguard its ability to continue to borrow long-term. Another concern, says Rolm treasurer Joseph Graziano, was that interest rates could start to climb again and make borrowing ton costly.

So far, investors are especially receptive to new stock sales in the popular fields of energy and high technology, such as the genetics-research concern, Genetech. Many investors see "energy and oil as an inflation hedge," says an official at Morgan Stanley. Nevertheless, the volume of new corporate debt-financing continues to dwarf equity financing. Public bond sales totaled $30.3 billion in the first eight months of 1980.

But the revival of equity financing still is good news for investment bankers who underwrite common stock sales. Most bond financings are done for a fee of ⅞ percent, says Mr. Krimendhal. Because of greater marketing costs and risks, however, stock sales generate fees of 4 to 8 percent. "This is business we all like," he says.

Wall Street Surges Despite Prime Hike

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange pushed broadly higher Friday in heavy trading despite another increase in the prime rate, buoyed by a growing bull market psychology.

"The market is moving on a wave of confidence," said Monte Gordon of Dreyfus Corp. Michael Metz of Oppenheimer and Co. said, "There is a great feeling of euphoria among speculators, although institutions are a bit more skeptical."

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 7.36 points to 963.74 and advances led declines five to three. Turnover slowed to 53.78 million shares from 63.39 million Thursday.

Citicorp led the increase in the prime rate, the base rate banks charge to their most creditworthy customers, to 12½ percent from 12¼ percent and most major banks followed. However, analysts said the move was no surprise and that interest rates declined in the credit market anyway.

It was the fifth time in as many weeks that major banks have increased the prime rate.

There was some profit taking late in the day as investors awaited news on the weekly banking report and short interest statistics due after the close.

The Federal Reserve reported that the basic U.S. money supply, the M-1A, for the week ended Sept. 10, rose $1.1 billion to $383.1 billion from a revised $382 billion the previous week. The broader money supply, the M-1B, rose $1.8 billion to $406.1 billion from a revised $404.3 billion.

For the latest four weeks, the M-1A averaged $380.9 billion, a 13 percent rate of gain from 13 weeks ago. For the M-1B, the four week average was $403 billion, a 16.2 percent increase from 13 weeks ago.

Meanwhile, the President's Council on Wage and Price Stability extended the voluntary pay and price standards, which would otherwise have expired Sept. 30, through the end of December. A spokesman said that in most cases this means that wages and prices cannot rise above an annual rate of 9.5 percent.

The council said it is altering its rules slightly to allow adjustments for cost savings due to investments in new plants and equipment where gains in productivity can be proved.

The Commerce Department in a revised report on the health of the economy said the U.S. spring recession has turned out to be the economic steepest slide on record.

In a second and final revision, the department said the real gross national product — the nation's total output of goods and services stripped of inflation — fell a record 9.6 percent in the second quarter. In its orginal report, the department estimated the second quarter drop in GNP had tied the old mark of 9.1 percent, set in the first quarter of 1975.

Analysts said the market benefitted from expectations of a big jump in short interest, which represents stored demand since the shares must be repurchased at some point, often during rising markets to cut losses.

Computer and high technology issues were among the best gainers. IBM added ⅜ to 67⅛, Texas Instruments 4¾ to 139, Data Terminal Systems one to 27¾, Itek one to 32¼ and Digital Equipment 2⅝ to 90¾.

Sony, however, slipped ¼ to 15⅝. It has been rising lately on its improved profits and outlook.

Pullman added 1¾ to 50, Wheelabrator-Frye one to 48¾ and McDermott ⅝ to 30⅞.

Carter Encouraged by Japan Auto-Export Projection

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President Carter said Thursday that Japan has made an encouraging estimate of reduced Japanese auto exports to the United States in the remainder of 1980.

At a press conference, Mr. Carter said the Japanese "are sensitive to this transition period through which America is now going in changing consumer demand for the smaller and more-efficient automobiles."

In a related development, the administration Thursday asked Congress to await an International Trade Commission ruling before proceeding with a resolution calling on Mr. Carter to negotiate temporary restrictions on Japanese car imports.

Robert Hormats, Mr. Carter's deputy trade representative, acknowleged that trade "is a recurring subject of friction between the United States and Japan" and made clear the United States is unhappy about Japanese restrictions on U.S. exports on agricultural and manufactured products.

"Clearly these barriers are a sources of frustration for potential U.S. exporters," he told the House Asia and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee. "We expect Japan to provide our farmers and manufacturers the same extensive opportunities which Japan enjoys in our market."

Mr. Hormats said, the administration believes the Japanese car controversy should be address by the ITC, which meets Oct. 8 and may announce its ruling in November.

"If the ITC finds that imports of automobiles are a substantial cause of injury and recommends import relief, then President Carter will be authorized under our domestic law to restrict auto imports by means of tariffs, quotas, tariff-rate quotas or orderly marketing," he said.

The administration's position on the resolution, Mr. Hormats said, pointing to the upcoming ITC action, "is that the process mandated by Congress ... has been fully engaged and this process should now be allowed to operate."

Mr. Hormats said Japan's share of the U.S. auto market grew from 16.6 percent in 1979 to 22.4 percent by August. In fact, Japanese car sales in the United States grew by 10 percent January through August while U.S. domestic car sales dropped by 23 percent during the same period.

Despite the trend in sales of Japanese cars, an official of Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry this week predicted that auto exports to the United States would be reduced sharply from the high levels during the first half of this year. However, the statement stopped short of a commitment by the Japan to restrain exports voluntarily.

A U.S. spokesman for Nissan, manufacturer of Datsun cars and trucks, said the company has made no commitment to the Japanese government to limit exports, although it agrees with the MITI prediction that sales this fall will be no higher than last fall's sales.

Meanwhile, Nissan President Takashi Ishihara said in Tokyo that the company will decide by the end of next month on a site for a truck production factory in the United States.

He told a press conference that three regions are under consideration — one near Nashville, Tenn., and two near Atlanta.

Nissan will invest $300 million in the factory, designed to ease car trade friction between Japan and the United States, to produce 10,000 trucks monthly from early 1983, he said. Mr. Ishihara also said that his company may eventually produce vans, campers and other types of motor vehicles at the plant.

Japan's automakers have been strongly criticized in the United States for not setting up U.S. production facilities. The latest in the series of complaints came Thursday when Douglas Fraser, president of the United Auto Workers union, accused Japan of being an "unresponsive and irresponsible" trading partner by not building U.S. plants.

Russia Takes Business Elsewhere

Cater Criticized on Computer Embargo

Reuters

ASHIGTON — President ter is under increasing fire over embargo on computer sales to Soviet Union, which was a re- nse to Soviet intervention in hanistan.

mies mainly U.S. computer s and groups favoring East- st detente, say the embargo is sing the Soviet Union only mi- annoyance and is handing iness to U.S. competitors such West Germany, France and Ja-

Mr. Carter originally banned all h-technology exports to the So- Union, but in April said com- r exports would be reviewed case-by-case basis. ll licenses to export com- to the Eastern bloc are approved, government and sources said.

The administration says the embargo is punishing the Soviet Union heavily. "We've fouled up their current five-year plan. The Russians have been forced to cannibalize their computers for want of spare parts," a Commerce Department official said.

Lost Contracts

But U.S. firms are worried. International Business Machines lost contracts to provide computers for a Soviet oil-drilling plant, and Brown-Root lost a contract to help establish the plant, industry sources said.

The sources said IBM, General Electric and Armco have lost contracts to help produce a $300-million Soviet steel mill, and France's Creusot-Loire is among the non-U.S. firms that will take over the deal.

Several U.S. firms have lost contracts to provide computers, spare parts and other services for the Soviet Kama River truck plant, the sources added.

The Commerce Department said that direct Soviet computer business lost by U.S. companies because of the embargo totaled about $150 million.

U.S. computer firms have said their main loss from the embargo will be indirect. These firms provide computers to non-U.S. companies which use the machines in larger products that they then re-export.

Ineffective

The non-U.S. companies now have no choice but to replace the U.S. computers with machines made elsewhere if their products are to be shipped to the Soviet bloc, said Don Sackman, a computer exporter.

Willard Mathias, research director for the U.S. Committee on East-West Accord, a pro-detente group, said the technology embargo has been completely ineffective.

Mr. Mathias said the outcome of the embargo will confirm a warning by the U.S. International Trade Commission, which said, "Electronic technology will most likely continue to drift into the Soviet Union from Western Europe and Japan.

"If the embargo continues, new trade alliances might make resumption of trade a long and difficult process," he added.

A spokesman for Control Data said the most recent Soviet computers were only two years behind U.S. counterparts, and the embargo is goading the Russians to make their own machines much more quickly than they would have.

othschild

ps Down

ociated Press-Dow Jones

— The board of Investment Trust Ltd. announced that Jacob was resigning from his as director of the Roth- ation Ltd.

's board also said it was to change its name to as a result of the resigna-

was a director of and Sons, a U.K. major bullion house, as Rothschild Continuation, company for the bank. putes within the Rothschild ly forced Jacob Rothschild to his seat on the bank's board annual general meeting on 15. However, at that time he he intended to remain on the d of Rothschild Continuation. e bank wanted him to resign eats.

r. Rothschild said he has increasingly aware since the ting that a majority of the holders of Rothschild Con- ation are likely to ask for his nation. He said he decided both as a director of Roth- d Continuation and in the in- ts of his family as a whole, the course was to resign from its d, which he did, effective sday.

e trust's board said it has giv- ormal notice to the board of schild Continuation under articles of their agreement to ale of their holdings of shares othschild Continuation.

cob Rothschild had said at the al general meeting that the d wanted to sell the 11.4 per- holding.

elyn de Rothschild, chairman e bank and the largest share- r in Rothschild Continua- has said, "two Rothschilds on cene gives rise to utter confu-

e trust said it will put forward ew name of RIT Ltd.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Brian Simblist

Alain Golaz

Bankers Trust plans to open an office in Belgrade in November. Vice President **Brian Simblist** has been appointed the bank's resident representative. Formerly Mr. Simblist was assigned to the London branch of Bankers Trust with responsibilities for banking relationships in Yugoslavia.

* * *

J.P. Morgan (Suisse) has named **Alain Golaz** general manager, succeeding **Georges de Montebello**, who will be developing the bank's international private banking business in Latin America. Since 1979 Mr. Golaz has been deputy head of the international private banking department of Morgan Guaranty Trust.

* * *

Midland Bank has received permission to open an office in Peking. **David Markham**, previously the bank's Tehran representative, has been named to head the Peking representative office, taking up his appointment by November.

* * *

Ray Knowland has been appointed a director of BP Chemicals Ltd. **Arthur Unwin** succeeds Mr. Knowland as managing director of the BP Chemicals division of BP NV/SA in Belgium.

* * *

Ricoh Ltd., the Japanese office-equipment manufacturer, has named **Kenishiro Ibara** managing director of Ricoh UK Ltd. **Alex Fukushima** has been made responsible for the new company's sales and marketing in Britain.

* * *

Donald Huddart has been appointed commercial director for telecommunications by Standard Telephones and Cables. Previously Mr. Huddart was general manager of the company's switching new products division.

Exports, Foreign Investors Boost Surplus

More Black Ink in Japan Trade Figures

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan's trade performance improved substantially last month as foreign investors pumped money into the Tokyo stock market and exporters continued heavy sales abroad, according to Finance Ministry statistics released Friday.

In the face of a worldwide economic slowdown, the ministry reported Japan's overall balance-of-payments surplus, including capital movements, widened last month to $880 million from $322 million in July and a deficit of $680 million a year ago.

Before adjustments for seasonal variations, the figures showed Japanese exports jumped by 25 percent to $10.2 billion while imports rose by 12 percent to $9.87 billion.

Officials said the wider trade surplus was due to a slow growth in imports of raw materials stemming from slow domestic demand and falling business activity.

Combined with payments for overseas services such as insurance and banking, the current account figure, the key indicator of a country's trade performance, showed a deficit last month of $820 million, down from $1.03 billion in July and less than a third of the $3.37-billion January figure.

The ministry said that foreigners bought about $2.2 billion worth of securities and bonds of Japanese companies, a record amount for a single month.

Japan's trade has been buoyed by surging exports of cars, machinery and electronic products and a recent movement into Tokyo markets of investors with petrodollars seeking to diversify away from U.S. investments.

Haruo Maekawa, chief of the Bank of Japan, said in a lecture Friday that the foreign investments were largely responsible for the rising yen, which has gained sharply recently and now trades at 212.45 to the dollar after falling to a 30-month low of 264 last April.

Mr. Maekawa said that although the Japanese economy had shown steady improvement in recent months, it was still too early to slash interest rates.

In another report, the Finance Ministry said corporate capital outlay on plant and equipment in second quarter of calendar 1980 rose 26.7 percent from a year earlier to $19.3 billion, following a 12.9-percent first-quarter rise.

The quarterly survey on business conditions covered 22,000 companies.

Separately, the government-sponsored trade council today predicted Japan's current account deficit in the financial year ending next March 31 would easily exceed the official target of $9.1 billion dollars because of higher oil prices.

Bnt it still advised the government to boost imports to avoid trade friction over Japan's increasing exports to other industrialized countries.

Fears of Trade War Increase

Proposed U.S. Textile Levy Angers U.K.

Associated Press-Dow Jones

LONDON — The British Textile Confederation said Friday that protectionist measures proposed by the U.S. government are totally unjustified and could lead to an all-out trade war between the United States and Britain at a time when the two countries need to collaborate on next year's multi-fiber agreement negotiations.

The United States announced Thursday that it would impose import duties on European textiles starting in Jan. 1 unless Britain lifted special quota restraints on U.S. synthetic fibers exports by the end of the year.

The U.K. confederation argues that these quotas, set by the European Economic Community at the beginning of this year, are justified and it blames the United States for the present conflict.

In a statement, the group claimed that the U.S. man-made fiber industry buys its feedstock materials at "a privileged bargain price" due to U.S. controls on domestic oil prices, giving the U.S. industry "a substantial and totally unfair price advantage."

Charges that U.S. textiles had made large inroads into British markets and seriously damaged the domestic textile industry could easily be substantiated, an official at the confederation said.

He pointed out that polyester yarn imports from the United States rose rapidly from about 3.5 percent of the U.K. market at the beginning of 1978 to nearly 30 percent by the end of 1979 and have continued at very high levels.

EEC and U.S. authorities are discussing new anti-dumping duties to be levied on U.S. imports in addition to the quotas already in force and provisional anti-dumping duties that took effect last week.

Nevertheless, the British industry spokesman called the present position "monsterously unfair" and said the confederation is pressing the EEC very hard to ensure that the new duties will be effective in stemming the flow of U.S. imports.

The spokesman warned that the conflict could impair next year's negotiations for a new multi-fiber agreement, a four-year pact to regulate world textile trade. "The United States and the United Kingdom need a close relationship" at the talks, he said, but added, the remedy lies very much in U.S. hands.

Pointing to the political factors involved, he said: "The invasion of the U.K. market by the U.S. export drive has had the effect of the lowering credibility of the MFA and Third World countries have already made claims that all the benefits of the MFA have been directed towards the United States instead of towards them."

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for September 19,1980, excluding bank service charges

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	H.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	1.9555	4.6560	108.69 *	46.775 *	0.2281	—	6.7790 *	118.80 *	35.32 *
Brussels (a)	28.84	68.735	16.045	6.90	3.3813 *	14.7625	—	17.536	5.1725
Frankfurt	1.7975	4.2880	—	42.99 *	2.105 x	91.90 *	6.233 *	109.25 *	32.25 *
London (b)	2.3857	—	4.2840	9.9560	2,037.00	4.6615	68.66	3.9263	13.2975
Milan	853.80	2,034.70	475.37	204.00	—	437.39	29.615	518.33	N.A.
New York	—	2.3865	0.5572	0.2397	0.1172 *	0.5116	0.3474	0.6081	0.1793
Paris	4.1743	9.9760	232.57 *	—	4.8945 x	214.19 *	14.5035 *	254.00 *	75.030 *
Zurich	1.6450	3.9216	91.5606 *	39.3383 *	0.1925	84.0358 *	5.7001 *	—	29.4686 *
ECU	1.4063	0.5980	2.5304	5.8834	1,200.65	2.7499	40.6077	2.3162	7.8439

Dollar values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.0344	Belgian fin. franc	29.065	0.2018	Hong Kong $	4.9555	0.3013	Saudi Riyal	3.3195
0.8562	Canadian $	1.1679	2.9040	Irish £	0.3444	0.0785	Schilling	12.735
0.1792	Danish krone	5.5795	0.0172	Israeli £	58.280	0.4742	Singapore $	2.1090
0.0233	Drachma	42.900	3.7439	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2671	0.2401	Swedish krona	4.1645
0.0200	Escudo	49.967	0.2057	Norw. krone	4.8618	0.2712	U.A.E. dirham	3.6860
0.2739	Fin. mark	3.6510	0.0136	Peseta	73.520	0.0047	Yen	211.12

£ Sterling: 1.1383 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

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THE NOMURA SECURITIES CO., LTD.
(CDR's)

The Board of Directors of The Nomura Securities Co., Ltd. has announced that shareholders, who will be registered in the books of the Company on September 30th, 1980 will be entitled to receive a 5% gratis distribution of new shares. Consequently the undersigned designated div.cp.no. 20 of the CDRs for this purpose. In Japan the shares are traded ex-bonus as from September 26th, 1980.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, 15th September 1980.

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(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from 29th September 1980 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div.cp.no. 26 of the CDR's Crown Zellerbach Corporation, each repr. 5 shares, will be payable with Dfls. 4,63 net (div.per record-date 6.10.1980; gross $ -.575 p.sh) after deduction of 15% USA-tax = $ -.43 = Dfls. -.82 per CDR. Div.cps. belonging to non-residents of The Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% USA-tax (= $ -.43 = Dfls. -.82) with Dfls. 3,81 net.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, 15th September 1980.

FIDELITY WORLD FUND
Société Anonyme
Luxembourg, 37, rue Notre-Dame
R.C. Luxembourg B 9497

Notice of Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of Fidelity World Fund, a société anonyme organized under the laws of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg (the "Fund"), will be held at the offices of Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise, 43, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, at 11.00 a.m., on September 30th, 1980, specifically, but without limitation, for the following purposes:

1. Presentation of the report of the Board of Directors.
2. Presentation of the report of the Statutory Auditor.
3. Approval of the balance sheet and income statement for the fiscal year ended May 31st, 1980.
4. Discharge of Board of Directors and the Statutory Auditor.
5. Election of Directors and Statutory Auditor for the ensuing year.
6. Declaration of a cash dividend to the shareholders.
7. Authorization of the Board of Directors to declare further dividends out of the fund's net profits earned through the year ended May 31st, 1980, as and when the Board shall so determine.
8. Consideration of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The conduct of the shareholders' meeting shall be governed by the quorums required by law. Resolutions at the shareholders' meeting shall be passed by a simple majority of those present and voting, except as otherwise required by law. Subject to the limitations imposed by law and the Articles of Incorporation of the Fund, each share is entitled to one vote. A shareholder may act at any meeting by proxy.

The Board of Directors.

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U.S. Offers Trade-Off to Ailing Steel Firms

By Peter Behr
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Carter administration has agreed to a trade-off giving steel companies up to three more years to meet clean-air and clean-water requirements if the industry will speed plant modernization, according to industry and administration sources.

The proposal follows meetings between leaders of the steel industry, the United Steelworkers of America and officials of the Environmental Protection Agency, seeking a new policy for the slumping industry.

President Carter said at a news conference Thursday he expects to receive a "strong report" from the tripartite steel committee in a few days.

Administration officials have been pressing to produce the report this fall in part as a response to Ronald Reagan, the Republican presidential nominee, who has pointed to the steel industry's plant closings and layoffs as an indictment of administration economic policies.

But the report has been delayed by negotiations between EPA and industry representatives, and industry sources have been unwilling to say whether a final agreement had been reached.

A compromise appeared to be in hand last week, following top-level meetings between the three sides.

At issue now, sources said, is whether an EPA summary of those meetings reflects the views of the industry. EPA's summary, dated Sept. 11, has not been released by the administration, and EPA officials have refused to discuss it.

"All members agree that modernization of the steel industry is in the national interest," the report says. The industry estimates its modernization program will cost $4.7 billion a year, but it lacks the investment funds to reach that goal and also install the pollution-control equipment required to meet environmental deadlines, the report says.

For these reasons, Congress should be asked to amend environmental legislation to give EPA the authority to grant "limited postponements" of the clean-air and clean-water compliance deadlines, the report says.

Deadlines

The compliance deadlines are 1982 for air and 1984 for water.

The report lists conditions that should be met before a company could qualify for a deadline extension. The company's investment in modernized steel production must be accelerated, the company must meet environmental requirements at the end of the extended compliance timetable, and the quality of the environment in the area of the plant should not worsen in the meantime.

As a concession to the industry, EPA would agree to extend current EPA water-discharge permits, which authorize steel companies to discharge waste water and pollutants into lakes and waterways.

The political question facing the industry is whether to accept the environmental trade-off or go forward with a lobbying campaign to persuade Congress to ease the environmental requirements and deadlines.

"We think the environmental problem has been oversold," said Fred Tucker, a National Steel vice president, in a recent interview. "A much more rational approach has to be taken. We intend to get this message through to Congress," using a grassroots-style campaign, he said.

Sunohio to Show Anti-PCB System

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A commercial, portable process to destroy highly toxic PCBs onsite is on the verge of winning U.S. government permission for marketing, Sunohio has announced.

The process, similar to one disclosed last month by Goodyear Tire & Rubber, removes the PCBs from contaminated oils and converts them to harmless compounds and common salts. The equipment for the Sunohio process can be carried in a large tractor-trailer truck, so the PCBs — polychlorinated biphenyls, which cause liver and nerve damage and are suspected carcinogens — can be destroyed where they are, and the contaminated oil need not be moved for purification.

A team of Environmental Protection Agency officials will watch a demonstration of the process Oct. 2 in Massillon, Ohio, near Sunohio's Canton headquarters. The electric industry service company is owned jointly by subsidiaries of Sun Co. and Ohio Transformer.

Crude-Oil Stocks Set U.S. Record

Reuters

WASHINGTON — U.S. crude-oil stocks amounted to an estimated 390.6-million barrels at the end of last month, the highest month-end level on record and a 21.8-percent increase over the year-earlier figure, the American Petroleum Institute said.

The API estimated that crude-oil imports last month averaged 4.6-million barrels a day, a drop of 2.1-million barrels, or 32 percent, below the August, 1979, level.

The institute said crude-oil imports rose 272,000 barrels to 5.14 million in the week ending Sept. 12. The API statistics also showed the weekly import level dropped 1.37-million barrels from the same week last year.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

September 19, 1980

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

Fund	Price
ALLIANCE INTL c/o Bk of Bermuda, Berm.	
—(d) Alliance Intl.$Rsvs.($1)	10.4pct□
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:	
—(d) Baerbond	SF 676.80
—(d) Conbar	SF 699.00
—(d) Grobar	SF 778.00
—(d) Stockbar	SF 926.00
BANK VON ERNST & Cie AG PB 2622 Bern	
—(d) CSF Fund	SF 17.79
—(d) Crossbow Fund	SF 4.93
—(d) ITF Fund N.V.	$13.00
BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:	
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust	$112.5c
—(w) High Interest Sterling	£86.00+d
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:	
—(w) Capital Int'l Fund	$23.34
—(w) Capital Italia S.A.	$13.45
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$30.97
CREDIT SUISSE:	
—(d) Actions Suisses	SF 304.00
—(d) Canasec	SF 628.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 61.25
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 71.50
—(d) Energie-Valor	SF 123.50
—(d) Ussec	SF 574.00
—(d) Europa-Valor	SF 113.25
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
—+(d) Concentra	DM 19.20
—+(d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 64.50
FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:	
—(m) American Values Common	$
—(m) American Values Cum. Pref.	$
—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$40.66
—(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr.	$73.70
—(d) Fidelity Far East Fd	$26.60
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$41.78
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$78.46
—(w) Fidelity World Fd	$25.35
G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:	
—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$92.33
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund	HK$ 17.49
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund	$12.93
—(w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$12.34
—(d) G.T. Investment Fund	$16.08
—(d) G.T. Japan Small Co Fund	$11.56
—(d) G.T. Technology Fund	$18.54
JARDINE FLEMING:	
—(r) Jardine Japan Fund	$1,802
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia	$36.44
LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11	
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF 534.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 297.50
ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):	
—(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd	$10.03
ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):	
—(r) O.C. Dir Commodity Tr.	$67.82
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA	
—(r) Parfon Sw. R Est	SF 1,327.50
—(r) Securswiss	SF 1,326.00
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
—(d) America-Valor	SF 364.25
—(d) Intervalor	SF 57.00
—(d) Japan Portfolio	SF 406.00
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF 237.00
—(d) Univ. Bond Select	SF 64.25
—(d) Universal Fund	SF 78.85
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
—(d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF 26.25
—(d) Bond Invest	SF 57.25
—(d) Convert-Invest	SF 64.00
—(d) Eurit Europe Sh	SF 146.00
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF 103.25
—(d) Globinvest	SF 58.25
—(d) Pacific Invest	SF 91.00
—(d) Romelac-Invest	SF 436.00
—(d) Safit South Afr Sh	SF 484.50
—(d) Sima Swiss R Est	SF 204.00
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt	
—(d) Unirenta	DM 37.04
—(d) Unifonds	DM 17.22
—(d) Unirak	DM 47.46
Other Funds	
(w) Alexander Fund	$12.81
(r) Arab Finance I.F.	$994.62
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$8.45
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr.	SF 119.40
(w) CAMIT	$10.44
(w) Capital Gains Inv.	$18.21
(d) Carbica Open-End Fund	$344.48
(w) Citadel Fund	$2.57
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$1,199.99
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs	$7.50
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$16.18
(w) D.G.C.	$52.33
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$23.99
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$26.22
(d) Europe Obligations	LF 1,229.88
(d) Energy Intl. N.V.	$38.35
(w) First Eagle Fund	$8,089.00
(w) F.I.R.S.T.	$235.81
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF 160.60
(w) Formula Selection Fd.	SF 67.00
(d) Fonditalia	$20.55
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins	DM 39.98
(d) Global Fund Ltd	SF 6.73
(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 6.52
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV	$503.31
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$123.85
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$132.86
(d) Interfund S.A.	$13.55
(w) Intermarket Fund	$184.28
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$21.36
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$8.80
(d) Investa DWS	DM 34.90
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$61.82
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$12.04
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$92.93
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$49.16
(d) KB Income Fund	LF 1,426.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F.	$15.90
(d) Kleinwort Benson IntUF	$13.24
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.	$34.18
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold.	$90.72
(w) Luxfund	$39.37
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$15.11
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$.64
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$1.72
(w) Nippon Fund	$18.98
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$5.72*
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$4.26*
(w) N.A.M.F.	$103.56
(w) Pretoria Financial	$1.00
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$42.37
(w) Quantum Fund N.V.	$477.11
+(w) RBC Intl Inc Fund	$10.72
(d) Renta Fund	$59.02
(d) Rentinvest	LF 785.00
(d) Safe Fund	$4.92
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$11.54
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 65.15
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$18.87
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM 100.15
(w) Talent Global Fund	$15.74
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Seal)	$59.25
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$51.82
(w) Transpacific Fund	$50.97
(d) UNICO Fund	DM 57.50
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund	$3.95
(w) Western Growth Fund	$7.94
(m) Winchester Overseas	$9.35
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd	$473.31
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd	$19.85
(w) Worldwide Securities	$109.61
(w) Worldwide Special	$2,770.19

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V 1 to $1 per unit, S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; * — * - Redempt price - Ex-Coupon. □ Yield on US$1-00 UNIT.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sep. 1

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 6)

Sales figures are unofficial
d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the table are annual disbursements based on the last semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends not designated as regular are identified in the footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend.

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, September 18, 1980

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, September 19, 1980

Banks

Non Bank

Prices supplied by Credit Suisse First Boston Ltd., London.

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, September 18, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

		High	Low	Close	Chg.
49323	Bnk Montr	$30⅞	30½	30⅝	
805	Can Cml	$13	13	13	
7840	Can Bath	$19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
4950	Dom TxtA	$15½	15½	15½	
2800	FCA Int	320	315	315	
7735	NatBk Cda	$13⅞	13¾	13⅞	
17904	Power Co	$19¾	19½	19⅝	— ½
1300	RollandA	$ 8⅝	8⅝	5¼	
16770	Royal Bk	$54⅛	53⅝	54	+ ⅜
15440	RoyTrstco	$19⅝	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
1400	Steinbrg A	$21¼	21¾	21¾	

Total Sales 1,780,527 shares.

Canadian Indexes

September 19, 1980

	Close	Previous
Montreal	387.80	391.55
Toronto	2,301.30	2,314.10

Montreal : Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto : TSE 300 Index.

European Gold Markets

September 19, 1980

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	674.50	674.00	+2.00
Zurich	676.50	676.50	+4.00
Paris (12.6 kilo)	673.48	671.51	—3.25

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Basis	28 Nov. 80	26 Feb. 81	
690	30.00-34.00	62.00-67.00	Options for May 1981 start on 3 Nov. 80.
715	25.00-29.00	55.00-60.00	
730	19.00-23.00	49.00-53.00	
750	15.00-19.00	43.00-48.00	
770	11.00-15.00	35.00-40.00	

Full options upon request
Gold 673.50-675.50

Valeurs White Weld S.A
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 305

European Stock Markets

September 19, 1980
(Closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ACF Holding	68.30	68.50
AKZO	21.80	21.90
Albert Heijn	67.00	69.50
Algembank	318.00	320.00
AMEV	59.30	89.70
Amrobank	46.50	46.60
A'Dam Rub	3.42	3.42
Boskalis	93.50	94.00
Bredero	N.A.	N.A.
Buehrmann T	65.40	66.00
Caland Hldg	25.40	25.70
Elsevier	192.00	195.50
Ennia	135.50	136.00
Fokker	30.20	30.15
Gist Brocades	33.00	33.00
Heineken	53.50	53.60
H.V.A.	33.00	33.00
Hoogovens	13.80	14.10
Naarden	16.30	16.60
K.L.M.	62.15	63.50
Nat. Nedder	117.70	116.80
Nedlloyd	99.20	100.80
Oce Vander G	114.00	114.80
OGEM	7.90	8.30
Pakhoed	40.70	41.10
Philips	17.30	17.30
Robeco	188.00	187.50
Rodamco	106.30	106.30
Rolinco	181.80	181.50
Rorento	114.00	114.00
Royal Dutch	171.70	171.60
RSV	48.40	49.00
Unilever	123.50	123.70
Van Ommer	26.70	26.80
VMF-Stork	34.00	34.50
VNU	84.80	84.80

Anp-Cbs Index : 85.80
Previous : 85.50

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	1,266	1,270
Cockerill	214	180
EBBS	1,880	1,800
Electrobel	5,440	5,400
DB-Inno-BM	2,305	2,310
GBL (B.Lamb)	1,088	1,062
Hoboken	2,505	2,530
Petrofina	4,746	4,835
Ph. Gevaert	1,250	1,256
Soc. Generale	1,280	1,282
Sofina	3,320	3,345
Solvay	2,500	2,525
Traction Elec	2,460	2,455
Un. Miniere	726	724
V. Montagne	1,182	1,200

Bourse Index : 180.82
Previous : 180.84

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
A.E.G.	88.50	88.80
Allianz Vers.	454.00	449.00
B.A.S.F.	132.00	130.00
Bayer	115.00	113.70
Bayer Hypo	264.80	257.50
Bayer Verein	315.50	309.50
Commerzbank	165.80	163.10
Cont. Gummi	62.50	60.00
Daimler	270.00	266.00
Degussa	259.50	258.00
Demag	131.00	132.00
D.Babcock	201.00	197.00
Deutsche Bnk	294.00	288.50
Dresdner Bnk	192.80	184.60
Du. Schulte	167.30	166.50
GHH	211.00	209.00
Hapag Lloyd	73.60	73.60
Hochtief	450.00	449.00
Hoechst	113.70	112.60
Hoesch	23.40	23.70
Holzmann	389.00	388.00
Horten	150.50	147.50
Kali a Salz	179.80	175.90
Karstadt	230.00	226.00
Kaufhof	195.00	189.00
K.H.D.	205.00	204.00
Kloeckner	42.60	42.60
Krupp	55.00	55.00
Linde	321.00	321.00
Lufthansa	74.50	72.50
MAN	189.00	188.50
Mannesman	127.30	125.90
Metallgesell.	300.00	298.50
Muench. Ruck	564.00	568.00
Neckermann	87.30	86.50
Preussag	122.00	122.40
RWE.new	184.50	182.30
Schering	229.80	223.00
Siemens	278.50	274.70
Thyssen	60.80	60.80
Varta	172.00	168.00
Veba	141.50	141.30
VEW	107.00	106.70
Volkswagen	171.30	169.50

Siemens Index: 139.72
Previous : 137.85

London

	Close	Prev.
Allied Brew	0.83½	0.84½
AA Cp	$19.00	19.06
Anglo-Am	120.50	119.50
Babcock-Wil	0.95	1.00
Barclays Bnk	4.33	4.38
BAT Ind.	2.91	2.95
Beecham Gp	1.59	1.59
BICC	1.58	1.53
BOC Int'l	5.92	0.94
Boots	2.51	2.52
Bowater	1.75	1.71
B.P.	3.60	3.60
Burmah	1.86	1.93
Coats Patons	8.80	0.50½
Charter Gold	2.58	2.55
Cadbury Sc.	0.73	0.75
Cons.Gold Fds	6.25	6.12
Courtaulds	0.60	0.61
De Beer	$12.06	13.94
Distillers	2.14	2.19
Dunlop	0.82	0.83
Free St Ged	88.00	87.00
GEC	5.31	5.38
GKN	1.91	2.00
Glaxo	2.56	2.58
GUS	4.70	4.70
Guinness	0.86	0.87
Hawker-Sidd	2.30	2.34
ICI	3.56	3.58
Imps	0.79	0.80
Lonrho	1.06	1.07
Lucas	1.94	2.06
Marks-Spenc	1.07	1.07
Metal Box	2.88	2.86
Plessey	2.52	2.56
Randfontein	$97.50	95.00
Rank Org.	1.42	1.44
Reed	1.96	2.01
Rolls Royce	1.26	1.32
Royal Dutch	37.13	37.25
R.T.Z.	4.76	4.75
Shell	4.14	4.15
Thorn (A)	3.54	3.60
Trafalgar H	0.74	0.75
Tube Invest.	2.30	2.30
Ultramar	3.80	3.70
Utd Biscuits	0.91	0.92
Vickers	1.26	1.32
War Loan 3½	33.13	33.13
W. Deep	$70.50	67.50
W. Driefn	$114.50	112.75
W. Holding	$102.50	98.00
Woolworth	0.55½	0.55
ZCI	0.41	0.41

F.T. 30 Index : 494.40
Previous : 497.70

Milan

	Close	Prev.
ANIC	10.00	9.45
Bastogi	614.00	597.00
Centrale	14,880	14,880
ERBA	3,400.00	3,285.00
ErcMarelli	344.50	221.00
Fiat	2,299.00	2,223.00
Finsider	95.25	93.00
Generali		
IFI		
Italcementi		
Italgas		
Italsider		
LaRinas		
Montedis		
Olivetti		
Pirelli		
Snia Visco		

BCI Index : 137.49
Previous : 134.58

Paris

Air Liquide
Alsthom Atl.
BIC
Bouygues
BSN
Carrefour
Cim Lafarge
Club Mediter
Cofimeg
Cie Bancaire
CFP
CDE
CCF
Creusot Loire
CSF
Dumez
Elf-Aquitaine
Ferodo
Gen Occident
Hachette
Imetal
Legrand
L Oreal
Mach Bull
Matra
Michelin
Moet Henn
Moulinex
Nord-Est L.
Paribas
Penarroya
Pernod Ric
Perrier
Peugeot
Poclain
Printemps
PUK
Radiotech.
Redoute
Rh Poulenc
Roussel Uclaf
Sacilor
St Gobain
SkisRossignol
Suez
Telemecan
ThomsonBr
Usinor

Agefi Index : 140.87
Previous : 138.42

Zurich

Alusuisse
Buehrle
B Boveri
Cib Geigy
Cr Suisse
Elektrowatt
Fisher
Hoff-Roche B
Interfood
Jelmoli
Landis-Gyr
Nestle
Sandoz
Schindler
Ste B. Suisse
Sulzer
Swissair
U.B. Suisse
Winterthur
Zurich Ins.

SBC Index : 345.20
Previous : 343.20

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Director of
Management Development
Browning-Ferris
Industries, Inc.
P.O. Box 3151
Houston, Texas 77001

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(West Africa)

T-CAS, Inc., a leader in telecommunications projects, has several senior engineering consulting positions for on-going projects for supervision of various international contractors in West Africa. Disciplines as follows:

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SWITCHING— Systems and hands-on experience in telephone switching design, installation, interfacing and test of equipment and systems.

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A PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER initially based in Geneva.
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هكذا من الأصل

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U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Chicago Futures

September 19, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
dollars per bu.					
	4.77	4.86½	4.77	4.84½	+.08½
	4.96	5.07	4.96	5.06¼	+.11⅛
	5.15	5.25	5.14	5.24¾	+.11
	5.20	5.30	5.20	5.29¾	+.10½
	5.17½	5.25½	5.17	5.24¼	+.08¼
	5.24½	5.33	5.24½	5.31½	+.08

hur. 12,072.
pen interest Thur. 71,830, up 515 from

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
dollars per bu.					
	3.50	3.53	3.49½	3.51¾	+.03
	3.53	3.58	3.53½	3.57¼	+.05¼
	3.64	3.69	3.64	3.68¼	+.04½
	3.67½	3.72¾	3.67½	3.72	+.04¾
	3.68	3.71¼	3.68	3.70¾	+.03¾
	3.57½	3.59	3.56¼	3.58½	+.02¼

hur. 24,855.
pen interest Thur. 282,099, up 90 from

NS	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
dollars per bu.					
	8.43	8.52	8.43	8.51	+.15¾
	8.59	8.78	8.58	8.71½	+.17½
	8.77	8.98	8.77	8.92	+.18
	9.00	9.17½	8.97	9.12½	+.18¾
	9.00	9.23½	9.03½	9.17¼	+.17½
	9.01	9.22½	9.01	9.17¼	+.17¾
	8.94	9.11	8.93	9.07	+.18
	8.57	8.60	8.56	8.63	+.09
	8.32	8.39	8.30	8.33½	+.03½

hur. 42,905.
pen interest Thur. 167,511, up 396 from

MEAL	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
dollars per ton					
	243.00	248.20	245.00	247.30	+3.30
	243.50	251.40	245.50	251.20	+6.50
	249.00	257.40	251.00	256.70	+6.30
	254.50	268.50	254.00	258.00	+6.00
	256.50	263.00	254.50	262.10	+6.80
	257.00	263.00	257.00	261.50	+6.30
	254.00	261.00	254.00	259.80	+6.00
	247.00	253.50	247.00	253.20	+6.70
	241.50	244.80	241.50	242.50	+2.00
	232.00	233.00	230.00	230.50	+ .50

hur. 12,399.
pen interest Thur. 68,768, up 920 from

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL					
60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs.					
Sep	27.40	27.80	27.60	27.75	+ .20
Oct	27.55	27.99	27.00	27.80	+ .37
Dec	28.40	28.65	28.25	28.52	+ .37
Jan	28.45	28.95	28.50	28.43	+ .28
Mar	29.10	29.45	29.10	29.15	+ .30
May	29.45	29.60	29.30	29.30	+ .30
Jul	29.70	29.90	29.55	29.55	+ .15
Aug	29.45	29.75	29.30	29.30	
Sep	29.55	29.55	29.00	29.00	— .13
Oct	29.00	29.00	28.50	28.50	— .30

Sales Thur. 11,898.
Total open interest Thur. 67,120, up 62 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS					
5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
Sep	1.99	2.00½	1.99	2.00¼	+.03¼
Dec	2.11	2.13	2.10¾	2.11	+.00¾
Mar	2.20	2.21¾	2.20	2.20	+.00½
May	2.22	2.24¾	2.22	2.23	+.02
Jul	2.20	2.21	2.19	2.19½	+.00½

Sales Thur. 895.
Total open interest Thur. 2,984, up 21 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE					
40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	68.70	68.87	68.42	68.52	— .35
Dec	70.30	70.80	70.10	70.32	— .10
Jan	72.05	72.05	71.55	21.40	
Feb	72.10	72.47	71.75	72.20	+ .10
Apr	74.10	74.50	73.47	74.17	+ .25
Jun	74.90	75.37	74.80	75.07	+ .14
Aug	74.50	74.75	74.50	74.58	— .05
Dec				74.50	

Est. sales 16,688; sales Thur. 17,458.
Total open interest Thur. 63,935, off 307 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE					
42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	76.10	76.25	75.00	75.42	— .38
Oct	76.55	76.85	76.30	76.60	— .05
Nov	77.95	78.10	77.65	77.67	— .18
Jan	79.65	79.97	79.60	79.00	— .15
Mar	81.40	81.40	80.00	80.55	— .30
Apr	81.50	81.25	81.20	81.30	— .25
May	81.00	81.30	81.00	81.10	— .15
Aug	81.02	81.15	81.02	81.15	

Est. sales 1,725; sales Thur. 1,764.
Total open interest Thur. 8,512, off 144 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS					
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	47.40	48.75	47.45	48.67	+1.92
Dec	50.50	51.90	50.45	51.82	+1.37
Feb	54.12	54.92	54.05	54.85	+ .73
Apr	52.95	54.00	52.95	53.80	+ .78
Jun	56.60	57.20	56.35	57.10	+ .63
Jul	57.42	57.97	57.40	57.97	+ .55
Aug	56.20	57.40	56.00	57.40	+1.40
Oct	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	+1.20
Dec				54.50	+ .25

Est. sales 9,864; sales Thur. 7,539.
Total open interest Thur. 34,275, up 487 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES					
38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	69.75	71.57	69.75	71.57	+2.00
Mar	69.50	71.70	69.50	71.47	+1.97
May	71.30	72.92	71.20	72.92	+2.00
Jul	71.50	73.05	71.40	73.50	+2.00
Aug	70.00	71.90	70.00	71.90	+1.90

Est. sales 8,231, sales Thur. 6,853.
Total open interest Thur. 19,896, off 81 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FRESH BROILER CHICKENS					
30,000 lbs; dollars per lb.					
Oct	55.30	56.95	55.20	56.70	+1.65
Dec	50.35	51.25	50.25	51.22	+1.00
Feb	52.50	53.00	52.50	52.60	+ .40
Apr	52.05	52.20	52.05	52.20	+ .18
Jun				53.70	+ .45
Jul				53.70	+ .45
Aug				52.55	+ .20

Est. sales 443; sales Thur. 288.
Total open interest Thur. 2,752, off 42 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS					
22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Sep	58.15	58.25	57.95	58.10	+ .15
Oct	57.00	57.25	56.50	57.25	+ .25
Nov				62.60	+ .60
Dec				66.50	

Est. sales 17; sales Thur. 4.
Total open interest Thur. 116, off 3 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER old contracts					
100,000 bd. ft.					
Nov	189.00	193.30	189.80	189.40	+1.10
new contracts					
130,000 bd. ft.					
Jan	188.70	193.10	188.60	190.20	+2.10
Mar	202.00	205.40	201.00	203.50	+3.10
May	211.50	215.50	211.00	213.60	+2.40
Jul	225.50	228.40	225.00	227.80	+3.20
Sep	231.50	234.00	231.50	232.90	+2.40
Nov	231.80	233.00	221.00	232.00	+ .50
Jan				232.00	—1.50

Est. sales 3,040; sales Thur. 2,996.
Total open interest Thur. 13,090, up 262 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLYWOOD					
76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Sep	196.30	204.00	196.30	201.50	+7.20
Nov	199.80	203.50	199.00	203.50	+6.20
Jan	202.50	206.50	202.20	206.40	+5.40
Mar	206.40	211.00	206.40	210.80	+5.80
May	210.50	215.00	210.50	214.80	+6.00
Jul	214.50	219.50	214.50	219.50	+6.60
Sep	216.00	221.00	216.00	221.00	+6.30
Nov	218.00	222.50	218.00	222.50	+5.80

Sales Thur. 634.
Total open interest Thur. 3,621, up 99 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S TREASURY BILLS					
$1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Oct				89.84	+.28
Dec	89.33	89.49	89.24	89.43	+.36
Jan				89.31	+.28
Mar	88.80	89.12	88.80	89.07	+.31
Apr				89.07	+.27
Jun	88.65	88.93	88.65	88.90	+.31
Jul				88.84	+.30
Sep	88.58	88.84	88.58	88.82	+.20
Oct				88.80	+.32
Dec	88.53	88.78	88.53	88.77	+.30
Jan				88.72	+.28
Mar	88.54	88.70	88.53	88.68	+.27
Apr				88.64	+.26
Jun	88.51	88.66	88.48	88.66	+.28
Sep	88.48	88.58	88.48	88.58	+.24

Est. sales 9,826; sales Thur. 10,157.
Total open interest Thur. 22,282, off 202 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GNMA					
18 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Sep	72-05	72-17	72-03	72-10	+14
Dec	71-24	72-12	71-18	71-19	+01
Mar	71-26	72-09	71-16	21-16	—01
Jun	71-28	72-18	71-19	71-19	—01
Sep	72-00	72-12	71-23	71-23	+01
Dec	72-01	72-16	71-24	71-26	+01
Mar	72-01	72-13	71-26	71-24	+01
Jun	72-01	72-13	71-24	71-34	+01
Sep	71-30	72-13	71-24	71-24	+01
Dec	71-30	72-13	71-24	71-24	+01
Mar	71-30	72-13	71-24	71-24	+01

Sales Thur. 5,395.
Total open interest Thur. 42,941, up 124 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS					
($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Sep	89.00	89.45	89.00	89.00	
Dec	88.42	88.60	88.42	88.55	+ .26
Mar	88.00	88.13	88.00	88.13	+ .26

Sales Thur. 39.
Total open interest Thur. 76, unchanged from Wed.
Note: close is average of last two trades.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS					
(8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 1 pct.					
Sep	72-20	73-13	72-20	72-12	+30
Dec	72-23	73-18	72-22	73-06	+23
Mar	72-24	73-22	72-24	73-13	+23
Jun	73-09	73-29	73-07	72-21	+23
Sep	73-18	74-00	73-15	73-25	+19
Dec	73-21	74-05	73-21	73-31	+19
Mar	73-24	74-09	73-24	74-04	+19
Jun	73-30	74-10	73-30	74-08	+19
Sep	74-02	74-15	74-02	74-12	+19
Dec	74-05	74-17	74-05	74-16	+19
Mar	74-09	74-20	74-09	74-18	+19

Sales Thur. 19,466.
Total open interest Thur. 121,208, up 514 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
ORANGE JUICE					
15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	97.75	98.60	97.70	98.20	+0.70
Jan	99.15	100.40	99.00	99.20	+0.20
Mar	99.00	100.60	99.90	100.00	+0.30
May	100.50	101.25	100.50	100.70	+0.50
Jul	101.60	101.40	101.00	101.15	+0.50

Est. sales 750; sales Thur. 927.
Total open interest Thur. 8,058 up 408 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COTTON, No.2					
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	91.50	92.55	91.20	91.66	+0.51
Dec	92.00	93.30	91.90	92.57	+0.57
Mar	93.00	94.00	93.00	93.28	+0.39
May	93.60	94.00	93.30	93.35	+0.32
Jul	92.85	93.70	92.80	92.90	+0.30
Oct	87.99	87.95	87.15	87.25	+0.13
Dec	84.45	84.50	83.70	83.95	—0.15
Mar				84.75	

Est. sales 6,500; sales Thur. 10,671.
Total open interest Thur. 49,792 off 169 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COPPER					
25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	93.00	94.60	93.00	94.20	+ 2.00
Oct	94.60	95.50	94.60	94.60	+ 1.95
Dec	94.30	97.10	94.10	96.40	+ 1.90
Jan	95.40	97.60	94.10	97.25	+ 1.90
Mar	96.90	99.50	96.70	98.90	+ 1.55
May	98.50	100.85	98.30	100.40	+ 1.40
Jul	99.90	102.70	99.00	101.00	+ 1.40
Sep	101.40	103.50	101.40	103.40	+ 1.75
Dec	106.50	106.50	105.80	105.80	+ 1.70
Jan	106.60	106.60	106.55	106.55	+ 1.65
Mar	108.00	108.80	108.00	108.15	+ 1.60
May	108.60	110.80	108.60	109.75	+ 1.55
Jul				111.25	+ 1.50

Est. sales 7,300; sales Thur. 5,131.
Total open interest Thur. 44,665 up 595 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SILVER					
5,000 troy oz.; cents per troy oz.					
Sep	2095.0	2185.0	2070.0	2180.0	+ 98.0
Oct				2164.0	+ 75.0
Nov				2191.0	+ 75.0
Dec	2152.0	2218.0	2130.0	2218.0	+ 75.0
Jan	2170.0	2245.0	2170.0	2245.0	+ 75.0
Mar	2230.0	2299.0	2228.0	2299.0	+ 75.0
May	2280.0	2353.0	2265.0	2353.5	+ 75.0
Jul	2335.0	2408.0	2335.0	2408.0	+ 75.0
Sep	2385.0	2395.0	2395.0	2442.5	+ 75.0
Dec				2544.5	+ 75.0
Jan				2571.5	+ 75.0
Mar	2558.0	2626.0	2558.0	2626.0	+ 75.0
May				2680.5	+ 75.0
Jul				2735.0	+ 75.0

Est. sales 4,000; sales Thur. 29,130.
Total open interest Thur. 28,836 up 309 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PLATINUM					
50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Sep				711.20	+20.00
Oct	699.00	714.20	694.50	714.20	+20.00
Jan	724.00	740.70	723.00	740.70	+20.00
Apr	753.00	768.20	750.00	768.20	+20.00
Jul	774.00	797.70	774.00	797.70	+20.00
Oct	810.00	818.00	810.00	827.20	+20.00

Est. sales 2,052; sales Thur. 3,251.
Total open interest Thur. 12,075 off 122 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
GOLD					
100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Sep	673.90	686.00	674.50	688.20	+14.30
Oct	673.00	692.00	673.00	690.20	+14.30
Nov				699.10	+14.70
Dec	693.00	709.00	693.00	708.00	+15.00
Feb	711.00	728.00	700.50	725.60	+15.40
Apr	738.00	748.50	726.00	743.40	+15.80
Jun	747.00	764.50	746.00	761.60	+16.20
Aug	763.40	776.00	753.00	780.00	+16.60
Oct	781.90	802.00	782.90	798.90	+17.00
Dec	800.50	823.00	801.50	817.90	+17.40
Feb	819.50	831.00	820.50	837.20	+17.00
Apr	838.90	858.00	839.40	857.10	+18.20
Jun	858.40	862.00	859.40	877.00	+18.60

Est. sales 35,000; sales Thur. 29,130.
Total open interest Thur. 193,498 off 89 from Wed.

International Monetary Market

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.					
Oct	2.3750	2.3780	2.3780	2.3765	+025
Dec	2.3645	2.3685	2.3635	2.3650	+025
Jan	2.3640	2.3660	2.3640	2.3640	+010
Mar	2.3590	2.3630	2.3585	2.3600	—005
Jun	2.3585	2.3585	2.3540	2.3565	+005
Sep	2.3560	2.3560	2.3530	2.3530	—020

Est. sales 3,165; sales Thur. 6,994.
Total open interest Thur. 12,822, up 1,726 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.					
Oct		.8588		.8588	+28
Dec	.8590	.8607	.8582	.8599	+22
Jan		.8602		.8602	+17
Mar	.8602	.8618	.8595	.8606	+14
Apr			.8612	.8612	—13
Jun		.8608		.8606	+11
Sep	.8610	.8610	.8610	.8610	+15

Est. sales 1,671; sales Thur. 1,124.
Total open interest Thur. 8,266, up 100 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.					
Oct	.5565	.5570	.5565	.5570	—05
Dec	.5598	.5618	.5597	.5614	—02
Jan	.5620	.5625	.5620	.5625	—14
Mar	.5669	.5680	.5668	.5673	—02
Apr				.5755	unc
Jun			.5739	.5739	—01
Sep				.5855	unc

Est. sales 3,232; sales Thur. 6,462.
Total open interest Thur. 8,161, up 1,687 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder.
No open contracts

FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc.
No open contracts

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.					
Oct		.004730		.004730	+32
Dec	.004718	.004748	.004717	.004739	+26
Jan		.004762		.004762	+32
Mar	.004755	.004787	.004755	.004776	+41
Apr		.004785		.004785	+35
Jun					

Est. sales 4,199; sales Thur. 2,939.
Total open interest Thur. 10,756, up 237 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.000001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.					
Oct				.6080	unc
Dec	.6157	.6177	.6152	.6163	—05
Jan			.6205	.6205	—20
Mar	.6262	.6280	.6255	.6266	—07
Jun				.6375	unc
Sep		.6480		.6480	+05

Est. sales 2,729; sales Thur. 5,864.
Total open interest Thur. 8,132, off 638 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
September 19, 1980

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	861.50	862.50	850.50	851.50
3 months	888.50	889.50	877.50	879.50
Cathodes: spot	832.00	836.00	822.00	824.00
3 months	861.50	863.00	852.00	853.00
Tin: spot	7,260.00	7,270.00	7,190.00	7,210.00
3 months	7,330.00	7,340.00	7,280.00	7,300.00
Lead: spot	386.00	387.00	381.50	382.00
3 months	402.00	402.50	398.00	398.50
Zinc: spot	345.00	347.00	348.00	350.00
3 months	356.50	357.00	358.00	358.50
Silver: spot	890.00	892.00	871.00	873.00
3 months	925.00	926.00	906.00	908.00
Aluminium: spot	684.00	686.00	676.00	678.00
3 months	700.00	701.00	695.00	696.00
Nickel: spot	2,765.00	2,775.00	2,740.00	2,760.00
3 months	2,810.00	2,815.00	2,795.00	2,800.00

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
September 19, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Oct	386.00	367.50	368.25	370.00	375.75	376.25
Jan	402.00	391.50	391.50	392.00	392.50	394.76
Mar	418.00	403.75	406.30	406.50	406.30	406.50
May	413.00	401.00	404.25	404.50	403.00	403.50
Aug	403.00	383.00	383.00	385.50	383.50	384.50
Oct	370.50	361.50	363.50	363.75	360.50	362.00
Jan	335.00	328.00	330.25	330.50	326.50	327.50
12,384 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Sep	998.00	997.00	996.00	997.00	995.00	1,000
Dec	1,022	1,020	1,020	1,021	1,019	1,020
Mar	1,055	1,054	1,055	1,057	1,054	1,055
May	1,075	—	1,075	1,077	1,056	1,057
Jly	1,094	1,093	1,091	1,093	1,095	1,096
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,109	1,114	1,114	1,117
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,130	1,139	1,134	1,145
1,662 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Sep	1,041	1,010	1,015	1,020	1,028	1,035
Nov	1,090	1,071	1,078	1,080	1,070	1,071
Jan	1,116	1,099	1,098	1,099	1,054	1,055
Mar	1,123	1,090	1,097	1,100	1,110	1,115
May	1,122	1,112	1,114	1,120	1,119	1,120
Jly	1,142	1,135	1,130	1,131	1,128	1,140
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,135	1,140	1,135	1,148
3,184 lots of 5 tons.						

Cash Prices

September 19, 1980

Commodity and unit	Fri	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	1.45	2.08
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.66	0.47
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	366.00	347.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	227.36
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	100-194	92-93
Lead Spot, lb	0.42	0.50
Copper elect., lb	98⅜	89⅞
Tin (Straits), lb.	8.6850	7.6648
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	0.36½	0.35½
Silver N.Y., oz	21.20	14.800
Gold N.Y., oz	574.00	369.25

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

September 19, 1980

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,320.50 f	1,204.00 f
Reuters	1,761.40	1,758.30
Dow Jones Spot	463.81	461.79
D.J. Futures	478.67	475.97

Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931. p — preliminary; f — final
Reuters: base 100: Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones: base 100: Average 1924-25-26.

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—194

ATO Inc
AbbtLab
AMD n
AetnaLfe
AirProd
Alexandrs
AlleghLud
AllegLud pf
Alcoa
Amal Sug
AmBldg M
ADT
AmGenlCo
AmGnCo ipf3.25
Am Hospit
Am Stand
AmesDpt
AMP Inc
AnchHock
AndrsClay
Anixter Bro
AnixterBro wi
Assd DGds
Avnet Inc
Boche Grp
BakerInt 4
Bard C R
BarnesGp
Baxt Travnl
Becton Dick
BelcoPetl
Bendixcv pf
BlairJohn
Block HR
BrockwayGls
Brwng Fer
BurndyCp
ButlerInt e
CBS
CallhnMng s
CapCities
CarSon e
Carlisle
CinMilcrn
Coachmn
Comput Sci
ConAgra
ConeMills
ConnGnIns
Con Frght
ContCorp
Conwood
Crtton Cos
CrouseHnd 4
Daniel Ind
Daytn Hud
DeluxChk n
DexterCp
DowJones
Dravo Corp
Dreyfus Co
Dun Bradst
EGGInc e
Eckerd Jk
ElcorCp
EDS
EnnisBF
EquitGas
Faberge Inc
FamDol St
FedMogul
FooteConB
FtHow Pap
FreeptMn s
Gannett Co
GapStores
Gearce
GiffrdHill
GrtLake Int
HarrisCp
Holly Sug
HoopCp s
HowellPtr n
Hubbard RI
HughesTool
Humana e
INACorp e
ITW
Ing Rand
IngRand pf
IngredTec
Johns Manv
Jostens e
KaisrAlum
KaisrAl 57pf
KaisrAl 66pf
KCSouInd
Kennmt s
Kidde pfC
Kimb Clark
KnightRid
Koppers
LearSieg pf
LeeEnt
Lehman Co
Lionel Corp
Litton Ind
Littnatc pf
LoneSta Ind
MaryKay 4
Masco Co
Matsush El
McGraw Ed
McGrw Hill
Merck Co
Metromed
MinnMM
ModulCmSys n
Monarch s
MorKnud s
Motorola
MyersLE
NatSemi s
NatSvc Ind
Natomas s
Natomds pfB
NorfkWtn
NortonCo
Ogden Corp
Oneida s
OutletCo
Pac Lumber
ParkerDrll
Petrolane
PetRes 1.75pf
Pfizer
Phila Sub
Plan Resrch
PresleyCos
PrimeCm 4
ProdRsh s
Proler Int
Pullman
Quanex
RLCCp
RalGrp pfB
RepMtg In
RepNY s
Riegel Textl
Robshw Con
RockwInt pf
SCA Svc
SFHCos
SeaCntAt pfB
SeabWld Air
ServCp Int
SignalCp
Signode Co
Smithkline 4
Smucker J
SouJer Ind
South Ry
SpectroPhys
Square D
StdOilInd s
Starrett
SterlngBncp
Stone Web
StorgeTech
Sundstrd pf
SunshMn e
SuperOil s
TandyCp
Teradyne In
TexasInd
Texas Inst
Texas Intl
TexOilGas s
Tokheim
ToysRUs e
Tri Cont
UnEnRes 4
US&ForSec
VSICp
Veeco e
Walgreen
WallBus F
Wstn Union
WnUn 4.60pf
WnUn 4.90pf
Whittakr
Wolver WW
Wometco
Zayre Corp

NEW LOWS—4

FinCpAm s
PhilaEl 7pf
SeaCntAt pfB
SourceCap n

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

September 19, 1980

	Sales	Close	Chg.
	549,700	67⅞	+ ⅝
a	545,300	15¾	— ⅛
oc	522,900	34⅛	+ ⅛
nv	518,000	29⅜	+ ⅜
mb	513,000	22⅞	+1
s	511,200	13⅞	+ ⅜
fg	470,900	16⅝	— ½
tb	467,500	17¼	
T	456,900	54½	+ ⅝
	405,400	15¾	+ ⅛
lok	403,400	67	+1⅜
	401,000	22¾	+ ⅛
al	392,500	22	+1
	385,000	68½	—1
	382,900	23	

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
(in millions)	52.78	72.44
d	967	217
Up (millions)	33.78	24.45
	591	076
Down (millions)	12.98	30.39
ed	373	350
nes	1,931	1,943
s	N.A.	2⅜
	N.A.	7

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
	956.57	972.70	950.77	963.74	+7.26
	344.65	349.15	342.63	346.52	+1.43
	112.23	113.11	111.72	112.34	—0.04
	353.90	358.97	351.85	355.98	+1.89

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
le	130.33	122.57	129.25	+0.85
ils	148.10	144.87	146.83	+1.03
	51.74	51.00	51.45	+0.01
	13.85	13.56	13.76	+0.11
	20.94	20.53	20.75	+0.08

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
le	74.95	74.30	74.81	+0.45
ils	87.21	86.71	86.99	+0.54
	68.79	68.40	68.59	+0.22
	39.18	29.02	39.17	+0.21
	71.25	70.74	71.25	+0.59

Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Short
…pt. 18	201,334	445,125	2,016
…pt. 17	207,986	441,500	1,500
…pt. 16	201,112	416,653	1,850
…pt. 15	199,211	415,911	2,079
…pt. 12	161,284	343,232	1,283

*…tals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Chg.
	649,100	9⅝	+1⅜
	435,700	23	— ⅛
	291,100	64¾	—⅞
	181,900	18½	— ¾
	166,000	3½	
	163,600	13⅝	— ⅛
	163,200	18⅝	—1
	154,800	13	+1⅞
	153,200	19	—1⅜
	127,300	32⅝	—1½

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
(in millions)	9.15	9.08
ed	380	311
Up (millions)	4.34	3.43
d	267	357
Down (millions)	3.39	4.69
nged	202	201
sues	846	869
hs	N.A.	85
vs	N.A.	2

AMEX Index

Low	Close	Chg.
338.38	340.06	—0.08

Selected Over-the-Counter

…YORK (AP)—…llowing list is a …ad National Secu-… Dealers Assn. …he counter. Bank. …nce & Industrial

Closing Prices, September 19, 1980

	16⅜	16½	Cardis	37	37¼	Intersil	32⅝	32⅝	Petroil1	80½	81
	5	T	CravRes	91¼	91½	IwaSoUt	21⅛	22¼	Pettibon	25¼	25¾
	4	4⅛	Cros7res	35½	35⅝	Jamsby	27½	27¾	PhiloNat	32⅛	32⅝
	12¾	12⅞	CalirFnd	7	7¾	Jerico s	22⅝	23½	PierceSS	8⅝	9¾
	12¾	13	Cycltron	17¼	17½	JiffyFd	⅞	9-16	Pinkrtn	46	47
	5⅜	5½	DanlyM	54	56	JoslynM	26½	26¾	PionHIB	32¼	32½
	28¾	27½	DiaDeson s	17⅞	18	KaisSt pf	18½	19	Plastine	1¼	2
	28	20¼	DaytMal	17	18	Kalvar	3 5-16	2⅝	Pozols	8¾	9
	35	35¼	DBeer	11⅞	12	Kaman	25	25¼	PresGM	69½	70
	33	33½	DeKlbAg	48	48½	KmpAm	11¼	11⅝	PrsSlevo	63¼	63½
	8¾	9¼	DelConT	11⅛	12¼	KaleGre	⅛	5-16	Progro	1⅛	1⅜
	5⅜	5⅝	DeweyEl	4¼	5	Kaysam	4¼	6	PbSvNC	15	13¼
	54	54¼	DioCrys	29⅞	30½	KellySv s	33	34	PuriBen	24	24½
	25½	26	DionCru	31⅜	32½	Keuffel	25¾	26¼	PutOCop	16⅞	17⅜
	5½	5⅞	Docutel	19⅜	19⅝	Kimball	21	21¼	QuakrCh	17⅞	18¼
	13⅝	13⅞	DollrGn	16¾	17	KingInt'	5¼	5½	RagenPr	12	12¼
	77	77¼	DoylDE	35	35½	KloofG	45¾	44½	Raychm	82	83
	25¾	26	DunkinD	14⅜	14⅝	KnapeV	19	19½	Raymnd	33⅝	34½
	15⅝	16	Duriron	34¼	24¾	Kratos s	21¼	21⅛	ReevCm	37	38
	37½	37¾	ERCCp	93½	95¼	Kulicke	49¼	49¾	RepHLfe	21½	21⅞
	25⅞	26	EsDriel	35½	35⅝	Lanceln	26⅛	23½	RoadEx	34½	34¾
	47½	40	EatnVnce	9¼	18	LandRes	5½	5⅝	RobbMy s	40½	41⅛
	3⅝	3 11-16	EconLab	23⅞	23¾	LaneCo	28¾	29	Roselon	2	5
	9⅞	10⅛	ElPasEl	9⅝	9⅝	LibNtL1	19⅜	19⅝	Rouse	28¼	20⅝
	19¼	19⅝	ElderBe	5⅜	5¼	LfInvs	20¼	20⅝	RusStov	15⅜	14
	122¾	124⅛	EleNucl	16⅞	17⅛	LidStar	13⅝	13⅝	Sadlier	3⅝	4
	13⅞	14⅛	ElModul	15⅜	16½	LinBcst	62¾	63½	Safeco	40⅛	40¼
	36	36½	EnrDev	19⅝	20	Logetrn	15⅜	16¼	SlHelGd	63¼	64
	3⅞	4⅛	EnrMethd	2¼	2¾	MCIC	12⅝	13½	SlPaul	39⅝	40
	30¼	38½	EnrMin	11⅞	12⅞	MGFOil	25	25⅛	ScanDt	3 1-16	3⅛
	15	15¼	EnRsv	17	17⅛	ModsGE	13⅞	14	ScripoH	50½	62½
	18½	19	Entwistl	5½	6	MagellPet	9	9½	Sensor	55⅛	55½
	13	13⅛	EquitSL	21⅛	21½	MagmP	28⅝	28⅝	SvcMer	16⅛	16⅝
	15¾	16	EqtOil s	18⅝	19	MairRt	2⅜	2⅞	Svcmst s	24⅝	35¼
	11⅞	12⅛	FSC	4	4½	Mallkrt	43⅝	44	ShMed s	22¼	22⅜
	12⅞	13	FabriTk	2⅛	3⅝	Marion e	20⅝	21	Shawmt	46½	47
	22¼	22½	FarmGp	31	51⅛	MaulLP	32	33½	SolidStS	16½	16¾
	14¾	15⅛	Fidicor	14¼	16	MayPet	38⅛	38⅜	SCalWir	12	12¼
	9⅝	10	FtBkSvs	38½	38¾	MaynOil	18	18⅜	SwElSv	15¼	16
	3 5-16	2 7-16	FtBostn	32½	33	McCorm	21¼	21⅜	SwnEnr	39	39¼
	27	27¼	FtEmpS	15¼	15⅝	McFort	16⅜	15½	Standyn	26½	25¾
	49	49¼	FtWnFin	6⅜	6⅜	McQuay	12⅝	14	StdMicro	14	14⅜
	13⅞	14⅛	FlagBks	16⅛	16⅜	MeyerF	28½	28¾	810 Regs	30½	31¼
	11⅛	11¾	Flickgr	16⅜	16⅝	MidaxW	18¼	18⅝	3tanHP	40½	41
	19	19¼	FleetPnt	27⅛	27½	MdldCap	8⅞	9⅛	SterlSt	4¼	4⅝
	5⅜	5¼	FlaHFla	18⅛	18½	MidlRes	1 11-16	1¾	StrawC1	26	26⅛
	26⅜	26¼	FlaWatU	1 11-16	1⅞	MidlBks	30¼	31	Subaru	15¾	16⅜
	4 5-16	4⅝	Flurocb	19½	20	Millipr	38¼	38½	SuperEl	14¼	14½
	78¼	78¾	ForestO	36¼	36⅞	MissVIG	14⅜	15½	7IME DC	3⅝	4
	25⅛	26⅜	Formigli	2⅜	8	Molex s	47	47½	Tampax	32⅝	33¾
	9	9¼	FrankCp	8⅝	9	MontCol	5¼	5⅝	Tandem s	55	55¼
	41	61½	FrankEl	18½	18¾	ManuCp	18⅝	18½	TecumP	68	69
	15	15⅝	FreeSG	89½	90	MoorePd	32½	33½	TelcmA s	21⅜	22¼
	31⅞	32	Fremont	27	27¼	MoranB	46¾	47	Tennant	23	23
	34	34½	FullrHB	13	13¼	MorgRes	⅛	1¼	Tierary	23	23⅜
	3	3¼	GEICO	15⅝	16	Morsnin	12⅝	12⅞	TomisOil	16⅛	16⅜
	3 11-16	2⅞	GalaxvO	14¼	14⅞	MotClub	2⅜	2¾	TomisO wi	10½	11
	22¼	23	GaAuim	9½	9¼	Mueller	35	36	TricoPd	38½	41
	1⅞	2	GnDevcs	4⅜	4⅜	NNCo	46¼	46⅛	TroyGld a	11⅜	11¾
	16	16¼	GnRlEst	11⅛	13	NargCp	33	34	TysonFd	15½	14
	3⅛	3½	GnReins 4	61	51½	NDiaCp	24½	26⅜	UnMcGil	14¼	15
	14¾	14¾	GenRad	65	65½	NwidRE	16⅜	17⅛	USEnr	14⅜	15¼
	16½	16¼	GovEPn	8	8½	HJNGas	17	17¼	USSurg	43	43½
	25⅜	25⅜	GreenM	12⅛	12¼	NickOG	41	41¼	U8Trck	14⅜	15
	25	25½	GreyAdv	59	61	Nicolet s	27½	27¾	UVaBsh	22	27¼
	14½	15	GifIntsl	38	40	NielsnA	37⅛	37⅜	UpPenP	11½	12
	44⅞	44⅞	Gvrodyn	6¼	6⅜	NielsnB	35¼	35½	VaalRo	96¾	97¼
	5⅛	8	HahnEW	52⅞	52¾	NoCarGs	14½	14¾	ValRkAr	34⅝	34⅝
	8⅝	9	HamlPt s	37¾	38	NoEDI un	76½	78½	ValtecCp	47½	47⅜
	39¼	39¾	Hardwku	10½	11¼	NwtHGs	14	15⅜	VanDus	14	14½
	31½	32	HrpRow	10⅝	11	NwstPS	14⅜	14⅝	Vrcolnt s	38	38½
	32	33	HarpGa	32¼	32½	Haxell	34½	24⅜	Velcro g	11⅜	11⅝
	6⅜	6⅞	HartfNl	20¾	20½	Nucorp	20⅝	20⅝	VictraSt	8⅞	9
	25½	25¾	Hetrdr	38¼	39	OgilvyM	30	30¼	VideoCp	9⅝	10
	13-16	⅞	Holobm	3⅝	4	OhioCas	38⅛	38⅞	VaNBsh	14⅛	14¾
	35	35¼	Hoover	17⅛	17¼	OhFerro	13¾	14¼	WsbEnr	16⅜	16⅝
	16	15	HarizRs	3⅝	4	OtterTP	19⅝	19⅞	WeldIrn	3⅝	4
	19¼	20¼	HyattInt	28½	25	PCAInt	11⅛	11⅜	WellsGa	13½	15
	35⅜	36¼	IMSInt 4	28¾	30⅛	PabstB	13⅞	14	Wendys	19⅛	19½
			Infralnd	8¼	9⅞	PcGaR	23	22¼	WstDref	118	119
			IntelCp	95⅛	95½	PaulevP	19½	20	WDeep	74½	75
			Intel wi	47½	47¾	PavisCs	14⅜	15	WHold	107¼	107½
			IntrcEnr	6¼	6⅜	PegrM	16⅛	17½	WtaMls	4⅛	4⅜
			IntmtGs	13	13⅛	PenaEnt	14⅝	14⅝	WmorC	28¼	28½
			InBkWsh	12⅛	12⅜	Pentair	17¾	17⅞	WoodLaf	22½	23¼
									WrighfW	5⅜	6
									ZionUta	25½	26

n.a.- Not applicable.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

September 19, 1980

Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
11 5/10 - 11 7/16	8½ - 8⅝	5 7/16-9/10	16 - 16¼	11⅝ - 11 15/10
11⅛ - 11⅜	8⅝ - 8⅞	5 7/16-9/16	5 7/16 - 5 9/16	11 13/10 - 12
13 - 13⅛	8⅝ - 8⅞	5½ - 5⅝	12⅝ - 12¾	13 - 13 3/10
13 9/10 - 13 11/18	8 5/18 - 8 7/16	5⅝ - 5⅝	14⅜ - 14⅝	12⅝ - 13 9/10
13 9/16 - 13 11/10	8 3/18 - 8 5/10	5 9/16-11/16	13⅝ - 14	12 9/18 - 12⅝

New York Futures

September 19, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ROUND WHITE POTATOES					
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	9.27	9.36	9.17	9.35	+0.11
Mar	13.25	13.35	13.18	13.35	+0.11
Apr	15.32	15.50	15.17	15.56	+0.25

Est. sales 2,622; sales Thur. 1,718.
Total open interest Thur. 18,227 up 164 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE					
37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	124.00	122.00	124.00	125.00	— 2.90
Dec	132.75	133.49	131.50	130.50	— 3.24
Mar	135.75	137.50	134.25	134.48	— 1.96
May	138.99	140.50	137.50	138.25	— 1.22
Jul	141.76	141.50	138.25	137.79	— 3.34
Sep	142.76	143.50	141.00	140.02	— 2.73
Dec	142.00	144.50	141.00	141.00	— 3.95

Est. sales 2,730; sales Thur. 3,565.
Total open interest Thur. 11,732 off 25 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11					
112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	37.90	38.30	37.25	22.36	— 1.21
Jan	39.40	40.10	39.20	39.22	— 0.50
Mar	41.00	41.60	40.30	40.85	— 0.58
May	40.00	41.30	40.20	40.77	— 0.30
Jul	39.45	40.10	39.15	39.84	— 0.03
Sep	37.50	38.10	37.30	37.40	— 0.20
Oct	36.80	37.15	36.50	36.90	— 0.40
Jan	33.80	33.80	33.80	33.80	— 0.08

Est. sales 15,540; sales Thur. 12,736.
Total open interest Thur. 77,239 up 1,428 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA					
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	102.50	103.00	101.25	102.15	—1.35
Dec	x2,310	2,329	2,302	2,330	+18.00
Mar	x2,370	2,380	2,356	2,383	+13.00
May	x2,405	2,420	2,400	2,423	+ 8.00
Jul	x			2,463	+ 8.00
Sep	x			2,503	+ 8.00
Dec	x2,540	2,540	2,540	2,553	+ 8.00

Est. sales 1,501; sales Thur. 2,325.
Total open interest Thur. 13,709 up 257 from Wed.
x-New contracts 10 metric ton. change in dollar per metric tons.

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
September 19, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	—
Dec	3,918	3,770	3,800	3,805	+70
Mar	4,080	3,920	3,952	3,955	+52
May	N.T.	N.7.	3,950	3,975	+70
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	3,790	3,800	+30
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	3,830	3,930	+40
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	3,730	3,840	+80
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	—
1,950 lots.					
COCOA					
Sep	1,030	1,030	980	1,000	—5
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	990	1,000	+8
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,025	1,029	+14
May	N.7.	N.T.	1,038	1,050	+8
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,050	—	+10
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,060	—	+10
6 lots					

Tokyo Exchange

September 19, 1980

	Yen		Yen
Asahi Chem.	186	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	191
Asahi Glass	435	Mitsubi Chem.	254
Canon	675	Mitsubi Corp.	595
Dai Nip. Print	560	Mitsubi Elec	217
Fuji Bank	418	Mitsui Co.	391
Fuji Photo	745	Mitsukoshi	432
Hitachi	330	Nippon Elec.	489
Honda Motor	525	Nippon Steel	143
C. Itoh	401	Sharp	639
I.H.I.	149	Sony Corp	3,350
Japan Air L.	2,390	Sumitomo Bank	418
Kansai El. Pwr.	896	Sumitomo Chem.	136
Kao Soap	439	Sumitomo Metal	174
Kawasaki Steel	140	Taisho Marine	287
Kirin Brewery	415	Takeda	618
Komatsu	385	Teijin	136
Kubota	374	Tokyo Marine	660
Matsu EL Ind.	797	Toray	229
Matsu E. Wks	593	Toyota	775

New index: 487.12; Previous: 486.70.
Nikkei-DJ index: 7,041.66; Previous: 7,035.84.

Dividends

September 19, 1980

INCREASED

Company	Per.	Amnt	Pay.	Rec.
Fst Kentucky Natl	Q	.50	12-1	11-12
Genrl Cinema	Q	.20	10-24	10-3
Jack Eckerd Co	Q	.28	12-8	11-21
Rochester Gas Elect	Q	.30	10-25	10-3

DECREASED

Company	Per.	Amnt	Pay.	Rec.
Amer Bakeries	Q	.00	10-15	9-29

STOCK SPLIT

Wavetek — 3-for-2

USUAL

Company	Per.	Amnt	Pay.	Rec.
Amer Security Cp	Q	.55	10-17	9-30
Amer Weld & MFg	Q	.25	11-28	11-7
Chemplast	Q	.07	10-19	10-1
CTS Corp	Q	.25	11-5	9-30
Deichster Bond Fd		.19	10-15	9-25
Fst Sav&Loan Assn	Q	.15	10-20	9-30
Gen Health Svcs	Q	.15	10-16	10-2
Goulds Pumps	Q	.26	10-16	10-3
Guarantee Finl Calif	Q	.15	10-24	10-10
Intl Multifoods	Q	.35	10-15	9-29
Inter-Region Fin	Q	.16	10-31	10-17
Penn Traffic	Q	.30	10-24	10-10
Rogers Corp	Q	.03	11-14	10-14
Roper Corp	Q	.22½	12-5	11-21
Texas Air	Q	.05	10-15	9-29
Union Commerce	Q	.05	11-16	10-20
Up Right Inc	Q	.06	10-15	9-30
Wheelabrator Frye	Q	.35	10-30	10-17

A-Annual; M-Monthly; Q-Quarterly; S-Semi-Annual.

What sophisticated Europeans have in common.

International Herald Tribune

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sep. 19

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

Board Members By Louis Baron

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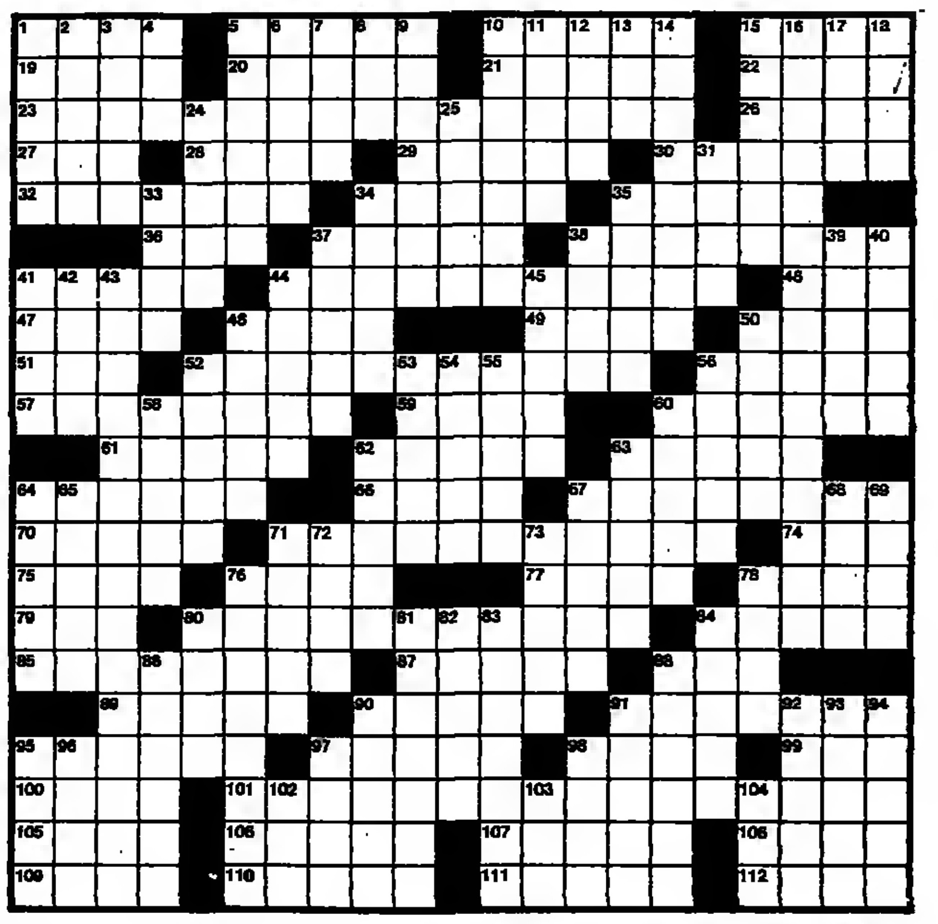
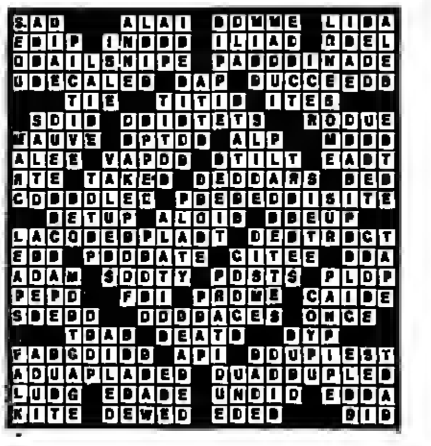
111 Butter melter
112 Sand's "—— et Lui"



DOWN

1 Plus item
2 Staller's promise
3 Tonsil's neighbor
4 Conjoined
5 Appeared
6 One of two Nobelists: 1903
7 Ginza purchases
8 Beat the game
9 Reporter's routine
10 Order in a "Harvest Moon": 1908
11 Precipitate
12 Spirits, in Egyptology
13 Sugar Loaf's city
14 Seizes legally
15 Veld entourage
16 Rake's progress
17 Eastern nana
18 Like a pittance
24 Jessica of the stage
25 Pinza and Hines
31 Rajah's lady
33 City in SE Kansas
34 Lerner's collaborator
35 Sheriff in a Puccini opera
37 Oland, Toler et al.
38 Composer Orff
39 Glove-in-the-raw
40 Yodeler's turf
41 Decode a primer
42 River to the North Sea
43 "But helpless —— He plays": FitzGerald
44 "Hey" or "Over" follower
45 Like many fences
48 Peak
50 Puzo or Lanza
52 "Fain would I, but —— not"
53 "Pastorale" painter: 1873
54 Type size
55 Smooth-talking
56 "Add here" mark
58 Speaker's device
60 Millers
62 Cap. of Queensland
63 Artist Edgar
64 Jules Muraire of French cinema
65 Pixie
67 Prefix with scope
68 Caesar's way
69 Author Joyce
71 Had 'em in the aisles
72 Neighbor of Goat.
73 Seasonal songs
76 Song of 1922
78 Judicial seat
80 Trainbearer
81 Those who vituperate
82 Web-footed mammal
83 Do exercises
84 Gaborian's gumshoe
86 Made publishable
88 Oman's capital
90 Like some breaths
91 Game rounds
92 Tom of "The Seven Year Itch"
93 Underworld, O.T. style
94 Irish Renaissance dramatist
95 Anthologist Bennett
96 Seed envelope
97 Show life
98 Parrot's rival
102 Kyushu town
103 Richard ——, Oriental actor
104 "What's the ——?"

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F			HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
ALGRAVE	21	70	17	63	Overcast	LOS ANGELES	27	81	18	64	Fair
AMSTERDAM	20	68	12	54	Foggy	MADRID	32	90	17	63	Cloudy
ANKARA	19	60	1	34	Fair	MANILA	30	86	23	73	Cloudy
ATHENS	27	81	17	63	Fair	MEXICO CITY	28	82	20	68	Fair
AUCKLAND	16	61	9	48	Showers	MIAMI	30	86	25	77	Fair
BANGKOK	21	88	25	77	Stormy	MILAN	22	72	17	63	Foggy
BEIRUT	29	84	17	73	Fair	MONTREAL	13	55	6	43	Cloudy
BELGRADE	24	75	10	50	Cloudy	MOSCOW	20	68	10	50	Overcast
BERLIN	19	66	8	46	Cloudy	MUNICH	21	70	11	52	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	21	70	14	57	Cloudy	NEW DELHI	34	93	21	70	Fair
BUCHAREST	23	73	6	43	Overcast	NEW YORK	23	73	14	57	Fair
BUDAPEST	20	68	11	52	Fair	NICE	23	73	19	66	Fair
BUENOS AIRES	17	63	3	37	Fair	OSLO	19	66	7	45	Foggy
CAIRO	23	90	19	66	Fair	PARIS	23	73	15	59	Fair
CASABLANCA	27	81	21	70	Cloudy	PEKING	30	68	13	55	Fair
COPENHAGEN	18	64	7	45	Fair	PRAGUE	18	64	5	41	Foggy
COSTA DEL SOL	27	81	18	64	Overcast	RIO DE JANEIRO	18	64	16	61	Fair
DUBLIN	16	61	14	57	Showers	ROME	27	81	16	61	Fair
EDINBURGH	15	59	10	55	Foggy	SAN PAULO	16	41	12	54	Rain
FLORENCE	28	82	14	57	Foggy	SEOUL	27	81	14	57	Fair
FRANKFURT	21	70	11	52	Fair	SINGAPORE	32	90	24	73	Fair
GENEVA	25	77	12	54	Foggy	SOFIA	24	73	8	46	Cloudy
HELSINKI	14	57	4	39	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	14	57	11	52	Cloudy
H.C.MINH CITY	30	86	21	70	Cloudy	SYDNEY	15	59	10	55	Overcast
HONG KONG	30	86	26	79	Overcast	TAIPEI	29	84	25	77	Showers
HOUSTON	35	95	23	73	Cloudy	TEHRAN	31	88	21	70	Fair
ISTANBUL	22	72	13	55	Fair	TEL AVIV	29	84	18	64	Fair
JAKARTA	30	86	24	75	Cloudy	TOKYO	24	73	19	66	Cloudy
JERUSALEM	26	79	15	59	Fair	TUNIS	30	86	21	70	Fair
JOHANNESBURG	16	61	10	50	Cloudy	VIENNA	19	66	12	54	Foggy
LAS PALMAS	28	82	21	70	Cloudy	WARSAW	77	53	4	39	Cloudy
LIMA	27	81	15	59	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	28	82	18	64	Fair
LISBON	25	77	14	57	Cloudy	ZURICH	22	72	11	52	Foggy
LONDON	18	64	16	61	Overcast						

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

RADIO NEWSCASTS

BBC WORLD SERVICE

Broadcasts at 0000, 0200, 0300, 0400, 0500, 0600, 0700, 0800, 0900, 1100, 1300, 1400, 1700, 1800, 2000, 2200, 2300 (All times GMT).

Suggested frequencies:

Western Europe: 648KHz and 463M Medium Wave. 5,975, 6,050, 7,120, 7,185, 7,255, 9,410, 9,750, 12,095 and 15,070 KHz in the 49, 41, 31, 25 and 19 meter bands.

East Africa: 1413KHz and 212M Medium Wave. 25,650, 21,660, 17,885, 15,420, 12,095, 11,820, 9,580, 7,120 and 6,050 MHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 24, 25, 31, 42 and 49 meter bands.

North and North West Africa: 25,650, 21,470, 15,070, 11,750, 9,410, 7,130 and 5,975 KHz in the 11, 13, 19, 25, 31, 42 and 50 meter bands.

Southern Africa: 25,650, 21,660, 17,880, 15,400, 11,820, 9,410, 7,185 and 6,005 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 21, 41 and 49 meter bands.

Middle East: 1323KHz and 227M Medium Wave. 25,650, 21,710, 17,770, 15,310, 11,760, 9,410, 7,140, 6,120 and 3,990 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 42, 49 and 75 meter bands.

Southern Asia: 1413KHz and 212M Medium Wave. 25,650, 21,550, 17,770, 15,310, 11,750, 9,600, 7,180 and 6,195 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 41 and 48 meter bands.

East and South East Asia: 25,650, 17,790, 15,310, 11,865, 9,570, 6,195 and 3,915 KHz in the 11, 16, 19, 25, 31, 48 and 76 meter bands. Also for Singapore only: 88,900 MHz VHF.

VOICE OF AMERICA

The Voice of America broadcasts world news in English on the hour and at 28 minutes after the hour during varying periods to different regions.

Suggested frequencies:

Western Europe: KHz 15,245, 7,325, 6,060, 5,955, 3,980, 1,197, 792, 11,760, 9,760, 1,296 in the 19.7, 41.1, 49.5, 50.4, 75.7, 251 (medium wave), 379 (medium wave), 25.5, 30.7 and 232 (medium wave) meter bands.

Middle East: KHz 15,205, 11,915, 9,760, 7,200, 6,040, 1,260 in the 19.7, 25.2, 30.7, 41.7, 49.7, 238 meter bands.

East Asia and Pacific: KHz 17,820, 17,740, 15,290, 11,760, 9,770, 26,000, 6,110 and 1,575 on the 14, 16.9, 19.6, 25.5, 30.7, 11.5, 49.2, 190 meter bands.

South Asia: 21,540, 17,740, 15,205, 11,915, 9,760, 7,105 on the 13.9, 16.9, 19.7, 25.2, 30.7 and 42.2 meter bands.

Africa: 26,040, 21,660, 17,870, 15,330, 11,915, 9,740 7,280, 6,125, 5,995, 3,990 on the 11.5, 13.8, 16.8, 19.6, 25.2, 30.8, 41.2, 49, 50, 75.2 meter bands.

Inmates Used Dental Floss to Take The Teeth out of U.S. Penitentiary

United Press International

MOUNDSVILLE, W.Va. — The warden of West Virginia's maximum security prison was puzzled recently when he examined photographs of bars cut in an escape some years ago.

"The cuts made on the bars and screens were so beautifully done," Warden Donald Bordenkircher said Thursday. "They weren't like the run-of-the-mill cuts. They were so dog-gone nice. It was almost like they used a little torch."

The inmates, however, did not need a torch. A probe and some tests confirmed that all they used was dental floss and tooth powder.

"I don't know what makes it work, but I'm here to tell you, you can do it," said Mr. Bordenkircher, warden of the West Virginia Penitentiary. "It takes a lot of time, and the best place in the world for time is in prison.

"We have outlawed dental floss for inmates."

Yale Endowment Record

United Press International

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — The market value of Yale University's endowment has reached a record $698 million, an increase of more than $112 million since June, 1979, a university investment official said Thursday.

East, West Germany Open Pollution Talks

Reuters

BERLIN — East and West Germany on Friday opened their first round of intergovernment negotiations since the cancellation last month of a meeting between the two German leaders, Erich Honecker and Helmut Schmidt.

The delegations met in the East German Foreign Ministry for talks on joint efforts to reduce serious pollution of rivers running between both states from East German potash mining and processing.

BOOKS

ABROAD

British Literary Traveling Between the Wars

By Paul Fussell. Oxford. Illustrated. 246 pp. $14.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

WHAT brought about "the modern sensibility"? wonders Paul Fussell along the way in his sparkling new literary study, "Abroad: British Literary Traveling Between the Wars." And answers: "Literary theorists searching for the springs of 'modernism' are likely to look too high, to inquire into subtle movements of the intellect or to go haring after Hegel and Nietzsche and Freud and Heidegger and Wittgenstein. There's another way of going about it" — and that is to look for the little things. "So small a phenomenon as the passport picture is an example of something tiny which has powerfully affected the modern sensibility, assisting that anxious self-awareness, that secret but overriding self-contempt, which we recognize as attaching uniquely to the world of Prufrock and Joseph K. and Malone."

The passport photograph and the identification number and the artificial frontiers of such "countries" as Fiume and Danzig — such are the wellsprings of modernism, according to Professor Fussell. ("These actions of dividing anew and shifting around provide the method of collage in painting, and in writing they provide the method we recognize as conspicuously 'modern,' the method of anomalous juxtaposition. Think of The Waste Land and the Cantos and Ulysses and their reliance on disjoined 'quotations' from others or from one's self.")

And such is the Occam's Razor that Fussell wields to surprise and provoke us in his multileveled examination of British travel literature, and to offer answers to questions we hadn't thought could be answered in a single book, much less in a single paragraph. Why, he asks in a chapter called "The Englishness of It All," are the English "such interesting travelers"? Because of their "geographical and linguistic insularity"; "the national snobbery engendered by two centuries of wildly successful imperialism"; and, as Christopher Sykes has suggested, the complicated British sense of "residing on the outskirts of the Roman Empire," and thus being teased by a suspicion that "we are not wholly satisfactory."

And why in the 1920s did what had previously been a cult burgeon into an obsession? Because the trenches of the Great War were cold and miserable, and at home the civilians had suffered under the travel restrictions of the Defense of the Realm Acts and a consequent "loss of amplitude, a decay of imagination and intellectual possibility corresponding to the literal loss of physical freedom." And so there arose between the wars an art of writing which posterity, especially in the United States, has never taken with sufficient seriousness, and which, according to Fussell, produced in Robert Byron's "The Road to Oxiana," a masterpiece that was to its form what "Ulysses" and "The Waste Land" were to fiction and poetry.

Of course Fussell, who teaches English Literature at Rutgers University, hardly confines himself to applying his sociological razor. He goes haring too — after a definition of the ideal travel book: A sub-species of memoir in which the autobiographical narrative arises from the speaker's encounter with distant or unfamiliar data, and in which the narrative — unlike that in a novel or a romance — claims literal validity by constant reference to activity."

And he exercises his considerable critical muscle by devoting five chapters to those he considers the exemplary travel writers of the era — Graham Greene, Robert Byron, Norman Douglas, D.H. Lawrence and Evelyn Waugh — and by illuminating how Lawrence summarized his life in his four travel books, why Waugh was nicer in his books about "abroad" than he was in person, and what makes "The Road to Oxiana" the masterpiece Fussell claims it to be.

Indeed, "Abroad" is an absolutely dazzling continent of sociology, literary criticism, cultural history, biography and amusing anecdote, so borderlessly fused that we hardly realize what great intellectual distances we are covering. This should come as no surprise to anyone who has read Fussell's much esteemed previous book, "The Great War and Modern Memory."

I'm only disappointed that he doesn't make a more convincing case for the greatness he claims for "The Road to Oxiana." And I'm left wondering if, according to his definition of ideal travel literature, any nonfiction encounter with unfamiliar reality couldn't serve just as well. But then it's a major point of his book that the age of travel is dead — that it withered into the age of tourism just about the time the jet plane was born — and that along with the age of travel, its literature died too. (For the English, the sun that had once drawn D.H. Lawrence "south" — and what an idea "south" was for the English, at least in Fussell's interpretation — became the rising sun of Japan.)

Besides, anyone who sounds so many literary notes so skillfully as Fussell does, should be allowed to wind the note of elegy into the bargain.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

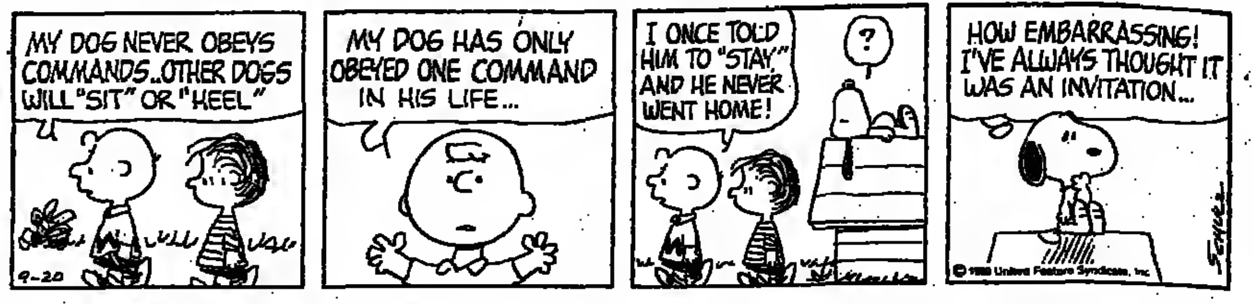
Remains Uncovered: Earliest Europeans?

The Associated Press

MOENCHENGLADBACH, West Germany — Scientists discovered the remains of what they said may be the oldest Europeans, estimated to have lived at least 120,000 years ago.

The "Homo Rheindahlensis," older than the 40,000 to 100,000-year-old Neanderthal man discovered in 1856 several miles to the south, was unearthed in a brickyard in the Rheindahlen district of Moenchengladbach, a city spokesman said Thursday.

PEANUTS


MY DOG NEVER OBEYS COMMANDS..OTHER DOGS WILL "SIT" OR "HEEL"
MY DOG HAS ONLY OBEYED ONE COMMAND IN HIS LIFE...
I ONCE TOLD HIM TO "STAY" AND HE NEVER WENT HOME!
?
HOW EMBARRASSING! I'VE ALWAYS THOUGHT IT WAS AN INVITATION...
9-20
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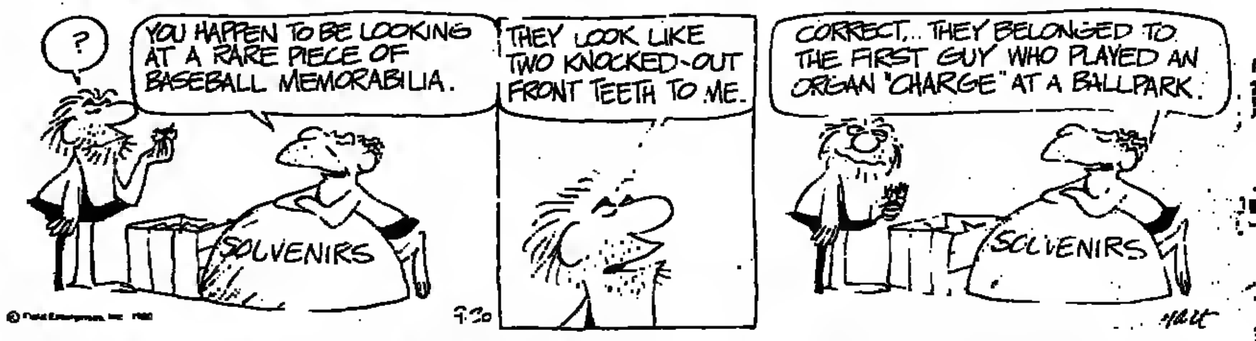
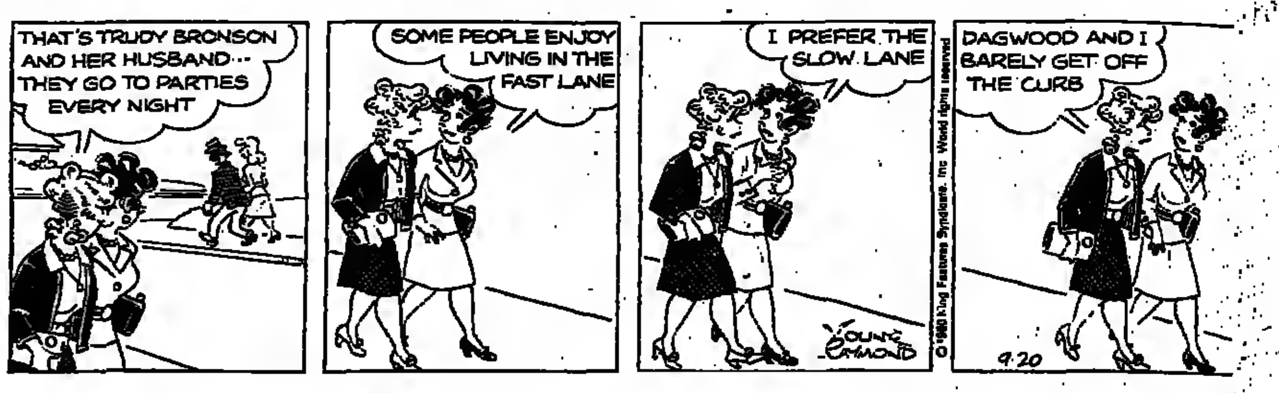
B.C.


?
YOU HAPPEN TO BE LOOKING AT A RARE PIECE OF BASEBALL MEMORABILIA.
SOUVENIRS
THEY LOOK LIKE TWO KNOCKED-OUT FRONT TEETH TO ME.
CORRECT... THEY BELONGED TO THE FIRST GUY WHO PLAYED AN ORGAN "CHARGE" AT A BALLPARK.
SOUVENIRS
9-20

BLONDIE


THAT'S TRUDY BRONSON AND HER HUSBAND... THEY GO TO PARTIES EVERY NIGHT
SOME PEOPLE ENJOY LIVING IN THE FAST LANE
I PREFER THE SLOW LANE
DAGWOOD AND I BARELY GET OFF THE CURB
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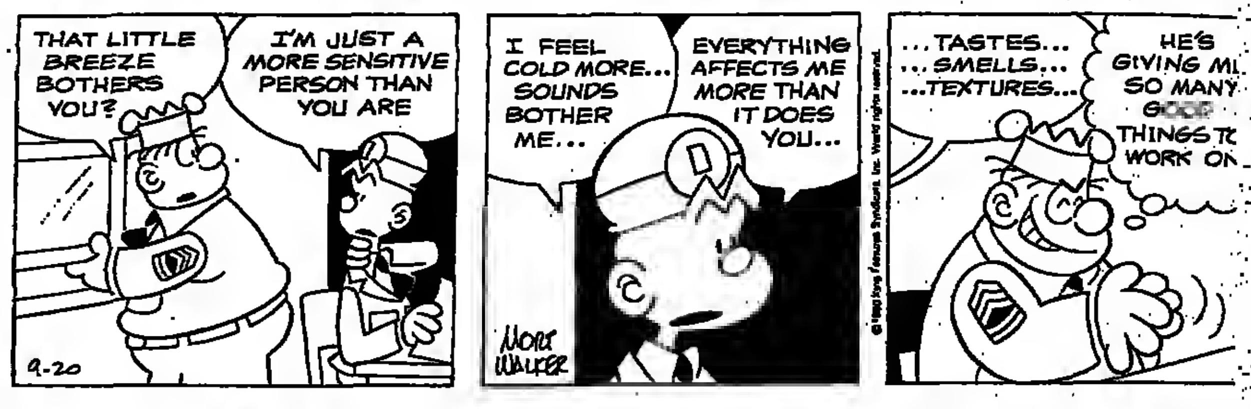
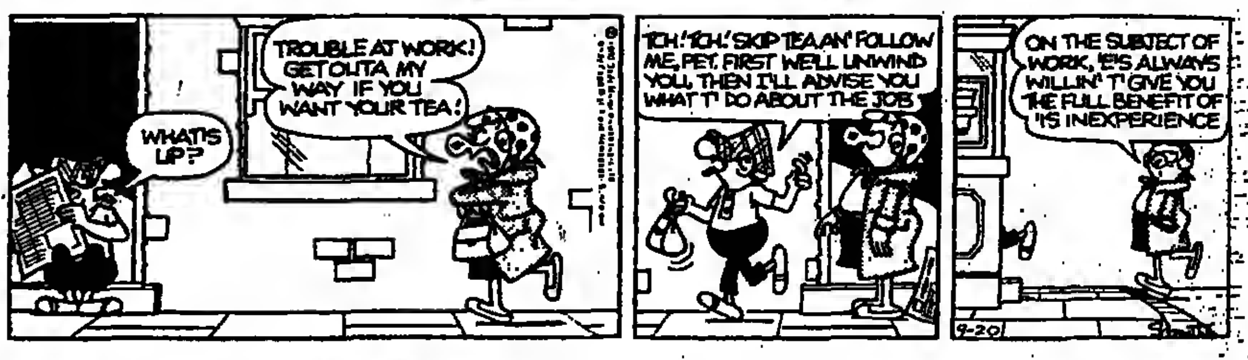
YOUNG DRAKE
9-20

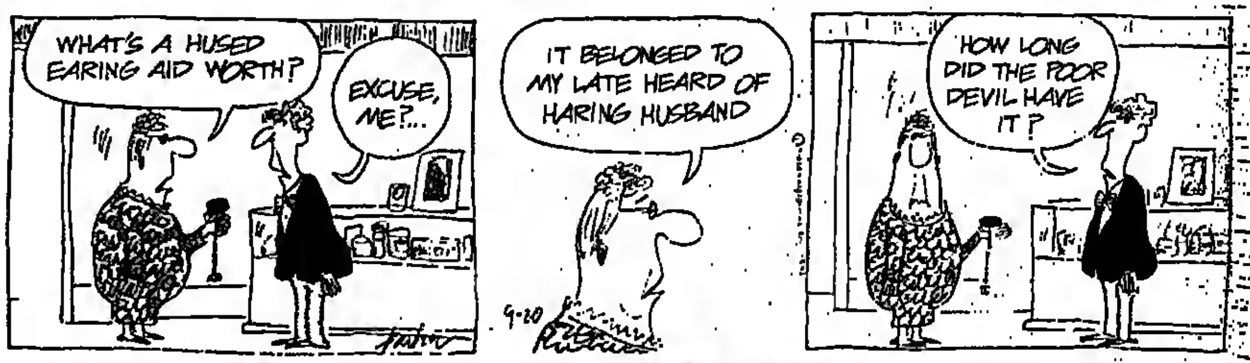
BEETLE BAILEY


THAT LITTLE BREEZE BOTHERS YOU?
I'M JUST A MORE SENSITIVE PERSON THAN YOU ARE
I FEEL COLD MORE... SOUNDS BOTHER ME...
EVERYTHING AFFECTS ME MORE THAN IT DOES YOU...
...TASTES... ...SMELLS... ...TEXTURES...
HE'S GIVING ME SO MANY GOOD THINGS TO WORK ON
9-20
MORT WALKER

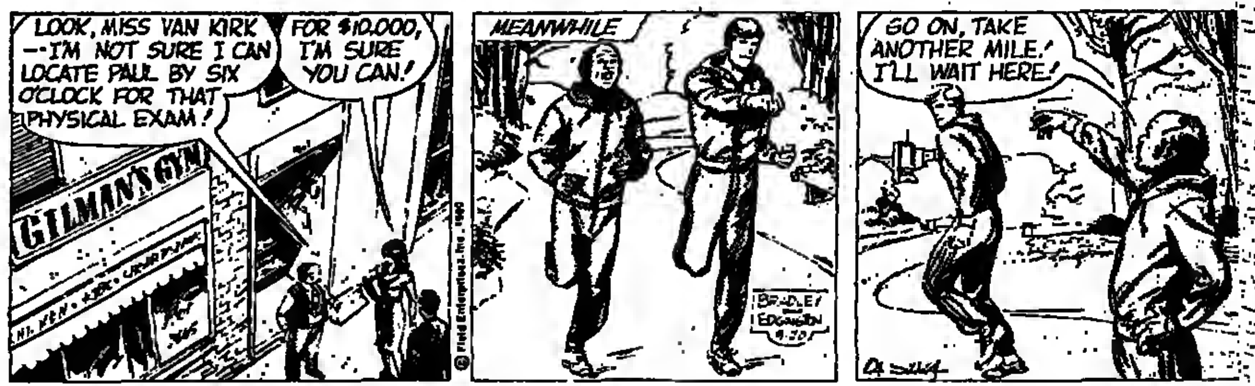
ANDY CAPP


WHAT'S UP?
TROUBLE AT WORK! GET OUTA MY WAY IF YOU WANT YOUR TEA!
TCH! TCH! SKIP TEA AN' FOLLOW ME, PET. FIRST WE'LL UNWIND YOU, THEN I'LL ADVISE YOU WHAT T' DO ABOUT THE JOB
ON THE SUBJECT OF WORK, 'E'S ALWAYS WILLIN' T' GIVE YOU THE FULL BENEFIT OF 'IS INEXPERIENCE
9-20

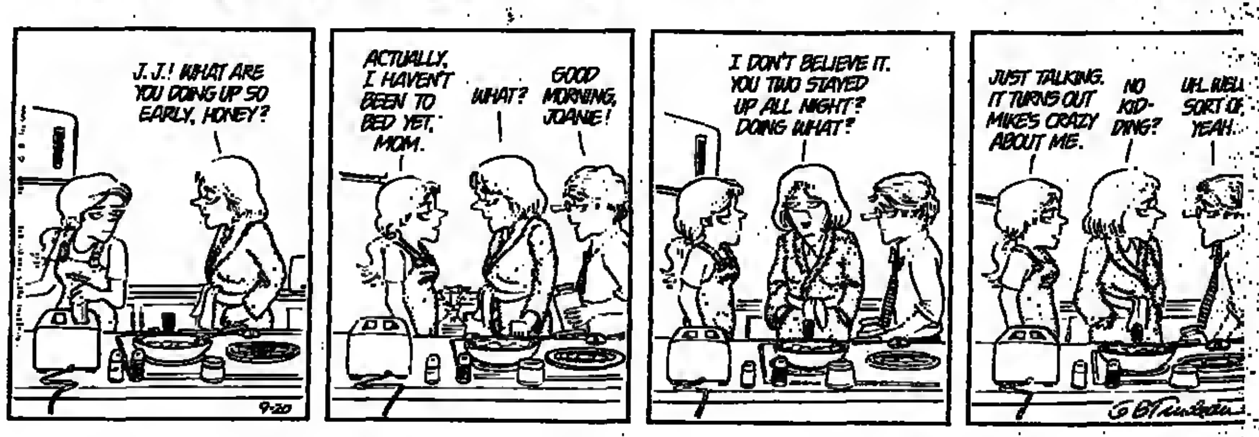
WIZARD of ID


WHAT'S A HUSED EARING AID WORTH?
EXCUSE, ME?...
IT BELONGED TO MY LATE HEARD OF HARING HUSBAND
HOW LONG DID THE POOR DEVIL HAVE IT?
9-20

REX MORGAN


LOOK, MISS VAN KIRK --I'M NOT SURE I CAN LOCATE PAUL BY SIX O'CLOCK FOR THAT PHYSICAL EXAM!
FOR $10,000, I'M SURE YOU CAN!
GILMAN'S GYM
MEANWHILE
GO ON, TAKE ANOTHER MILE! I'LL WAIT HERE!
BRADLEY EDGINGTON 9-20

DOONESBURY


J.J.! WHAT ARE YOU DOING UP SO EARLY, HONEY?
ACTUALLY, I HAVEN'T BEEN TO BED YET, MOM.
WHAT?
GOOD MORNING, JOANIE!
I DON'T BELIEVE IT. YOU TWO STAYED UP ALL NIGHT? DOING WHAT?
JUST TALKING. IT TURNS OUT MIKE'S CRAZY ABOUT ME.
NO KIDDING?
UH, WELL, SORT OF, YEAH.
9-20
G.B. Trudeau

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

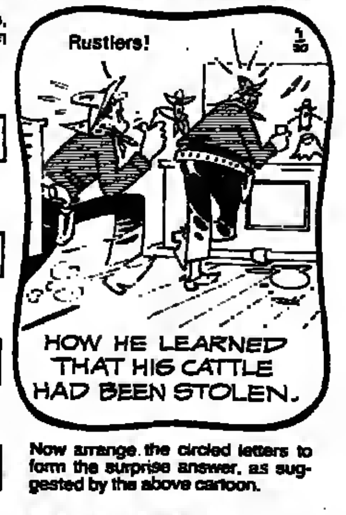
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RINPT ☐◯◯☐☐

ORPOD ◯☐☐☐☐

AXROTH ◯◯☐☐☐☐

LABBED ☐☐☐☐☐◯



HOW HE LEARNED THAT HIS CATTLE HAD BEEN STOLEN.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

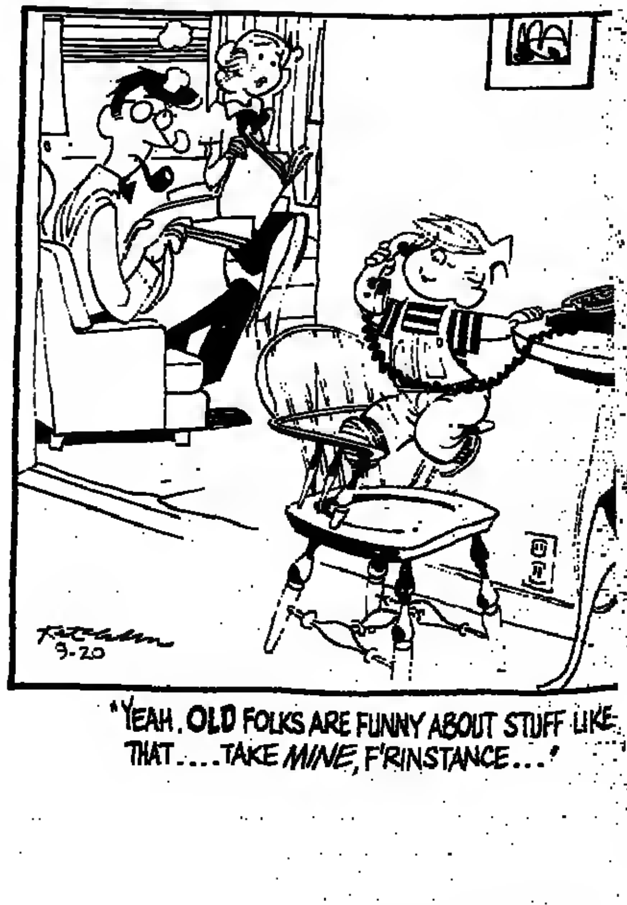
Print answer here: HE "◯◯◯◯◯" ◯◯

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BRIBE RANCH ARTERY ZODIAC

Answer: What some visitors at the bazaar were, to say the least—BIZARRE

DENNIS THE MENACE



"YEAH, OLD FOLKS ARE FUNNY ABOUT STUFF LIKE THAT....TAKE MINE, F'RINSTANCE..."

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris

هكذا من الأصل

صورة عن الأصل

NFL Preview

Chargers Fight 12-Year Jinx in Denver

By Gerald Eskenazi

New York Times Service

.W YORK — The following s will be played this weekend : National Football League:

merican Conference

n Diego (2-0) at **Denver** (1-1) urrounded by a hostile sea of ge, Dan Fouts and the unted San Diego Chargers will break a 12-year losing streak ıst the Broncos. The aerial an- of Fouts will be matched ıst a well-drilled Bronco de- that helped crush the Dallas boys. Fouts has the confer- s highest completion percent- 66.6; he can go deep because as time. The Broncos, mean- , say that the altitude of Mile Stadium as a deterrent to vis- teams is overrated. In Coach Miller's three-plus seasons, Broncos are 19-5 at home and) on the road. Denver by 1½.

ttsburgh (2-0) at **Cincinnati** (0- - "The Steelers are champions do what champions have to to " said the Colts' coach, Mike ormack, after the Steelers on to beat Baltimore. But innati has taken two of the three games at home against burgh and a key element here 1 be the absence of the ers' John Stallworth, who is he injured-reserve list. Pitts- h by 6½.

ew England (1-1) at **Seattle** (1- - Perhaps the Patriots' surpris- loss to the Falcons, in which yielded 37 points, resulted the turmoil of having four outs. The Seahawks' quarter- , Jim Zorn, has had to make plays over the years to offset a us defense. The Seahawks are ing off a 17-16 victory over sas City. Seattle by 2.

altimore (1-1) at **Houston** (1-1) A healthy Bert Jones again is ing with Roger Carr, his fa- e deep receiver. Houston had onday night victory and is re- ing to play its home opener at Astrodome, where Ken Stabler be welcomed as the new quart- ck and where Earl Campbell what he does best. Houston

ansas City (0-2) at **Cleveland** — Both are vulnerable to the , and the Chiefs are without a ry after having been favored e. The Browns' pass rush has poor, so the defense spent thirds of the game on the field day against Houston. Cleve- by 3½.

National Conference

mpa Bay (2-0) at **Dallas** (1-1) ampa Bay has scored only six ts more than its outstanding nse has yielded, and the loss of dy Crowder on the defensive could be a strain. The boys return following their st-defeat since 1970, 41-20, at ver. Dallas by 6½.

t. Louis (0-2) at **Detroit** (2-0) — running back has ever picked 00 yards rushing in each of his three games. That will be the of Billy Sims, the Lions rook- s he tests a defense that has one of the poorest in the ue. Tim Kearney, the Cardi- inside linebacker, will be fol- ing Sims all over the field. De- t by 7.

reen Bay (1-1) at **Los Angeles**) — In 1963, the last time the us started this badly, the Gi- s won a division title. The ns' offense, and Vince Ferraga- in particular, must improve owing a Thursday night loss to npa Bay. In that abbreviated week, Ferragamo, the quarterback, had had only one full day of practice and was making his first start. Los Angeles by 14.

Minnesota (1-1) at **Chicago** (1-1) — Minnesota was a victim of the soaring Eagles last Sunday. On the same day, the Bears' Walter Payton ran for 183 yards. The home team has won seven of the last eight meetings. The Bears have yielded the fewest yards in the conference, and the Vikings have permitted the most. Chicago by 6.

Interconference

San Francisco (2-0) at **Jets** (0-2) — The Jets' pass rush is seriously impaired with the probable loss of Joe Klecko at right end. So Steve DeBerg, the 49er quarterback, figures to retain his completion rate of almost 65 percent by using his sure-handed backs, Paul Hofer and Earl Cooper. They are the top two receivers in the National Conference in number of catches. But a victory by the 49ers would exceed their entire victory output last year. Jets by 4.

Miami (1-1) at **Atlanta** (1-1) — The Bob Griese era apparently is over, and Don Strock is at the Dolphins' helm. Although only a fair road team, the Dolphins are the AFC's best team (25-5) against the NFC. Miami has scored only 24 points in two games, and that is about the Falcons' average yield. Atlanta by 3.

Buffalo (2-0) at **New Orleans** (0-2) — Joe Ferguson, the Buffalo quarterback, is unlikely to encounter pressure. Meanwhile, the Bills' defense, a unit that people in Western New York in previous years preferred to forget, has been spectacular. Turnovers hurt the Saints in the last game, against Chicago. New Orleans by 1.

Washington (1-1) at **Oakland** (1-1) — The Redskins are involved in legal troubles with John Riggins, the retired running back, and in playing problems with receivers who drop passes. The Raiders' new quarterback, Dan Pastorini, has had a fine start, but Washington's defense is stingy against the pass. Oakland by 3½.

Monday Night

Giants (1-1) at **Philadelphia** (2-0) — In this National Conference game, the Eagles have a quarterback, Ron Jaworski, who has completed 70 percent of his passes against a team that has a running game that averages 2.7 yards a carry. The Eagles have won the last nine games in this rivalry. Philadelphia by 10.

A Prototype Loses

News item: *Former Kansas City Chiefs all-pro tackle Jim Tyrer, 41, shot and killed his wife early Monday, then committed suicide. President Jack Steadman of the Chiefs said, "Your first reaction is always that you wish you would have been aware there was such a serious problem that could cause a tragedy of this nature."*

By Dave Anderson

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For exceptional athletes, the game is relatively easy, but for that very reason their adjustment to life after sports is not always easy. Jim Tyrer was an exceptional athlete.

He was a 6-foot-4, 270-pound offensive tackle, an all-pro pillar of the Kansas City Chiefs for more than a decade, and one of the best in the world at what he did — protecting his quarterback, convoying his running backs. "If you could pick a prototype out of a Sears Roebuck catalog," says Hank Stram, his long-time Chiefs coach, "Jim Tyrer would be it."

When his football career ended, Tyrer remained a solid citizen, a willing worker. But four business ventures failed. He fell into debt. "Hundreds of thousands of dollars," a friend says now. The pride that enhanced him as an athlete entrapped him as a businessman. "How's the job, Jim?" somebody would ask. "It could be better, but it's fine," he would say.

Out of football since the 1974 season, Tyrer had settled in Kansas City's south side with his wife Martha and their four children. He regularly attended the Chiefs games. At their 17-16 loss to the Seattle Seahawks last Sunday, he sat with 10-year-old Jason, his youngest child. In hindsight now, a friend who saw him there says, "Instead of watching the game, Jim seemed to be staring at it." When it ended, a friend asked, "How's it going, Jim?" "Fine," he said, smiling.

Later that night, the Tyrers' 17-year-old son Brad heard three shots. Fearful that a stranger had entered the house and was shooting, he hid under his bed for about an hour before entering his parents' bedroom shortly before 6 a.m. The two other children remained asleep.

He Couldn't Start There

At the memorial service for the Tyrers in Kansas City Wednesday, a longtime friend remembered Tyrer looking for a job in 1975. The friend suggested that the Chiefs needed another scout to assess college talent. At his peak, Tyrer had been earning about $80,000 a year with the Chiefs, but the scouting job paid about $25,000. "I can't start there," he said.

An All-American at Ohio State, he had graduated with a bachelor of science degree in zoology. He was not a dummy, not a tramp. But so many athletes sadly and suddenly discover that what they are worth in sports seldom relates to what they are worth in the real world.

Tyrer also had peer pressure. Many of his Chiefs teammates were succeeding out of football — Len Dawson as a TV analyst, Ed Podolak in real estate, Jerry May in construction, Jim Lynch in insurance, Fred Arbanas in advertising and politics.

...Not that Tyrer didn't try. After spurning the scouting job, he sold NFL insignia items as a manufacturer's representative in small towns all over Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Oklahoma. But after three years he got tired of the traveling, especially the long drives. "I'm working too hard for the money I'm getting," he said then, "and the traveling is killing me."

About a year ago he invested in a tire business; but with a mild winter in Kansas City, not enough people purchased snow tires. In recent months he had been working for a firm that recruits salesmen.

"Not long ago," a friend says, "Jim and Martha informed their children of their financial problems." Some years ago the Tyrers had sold their big house and moved into a smaller one to assure their children's education at private schools. That was typical of Tyrer, never the type to give up.

Driving by a neighbor's house once, he stopped, got out and loosened his tie to help him saw a big limb off a tree. While the neighbor sawed, Tyrer held a rope that had been tossed over a higher limb and tied to the tree that was being sawed, in order to let it down gently. But when the sawed-off limb dropped, it yanked the rope up and lifted Tyrer six feet into the air. "Jim just wouldn't let go," the neighbor says. Sometime Monday morning, he let go.

World Marks for Niatross In Little Brown Jug Heats

United Press International

DELAWARE, Ohio — Niatross, possibly the greatest harness horse ever to race, cruised to a straight-heat victory in world record times Thursday in the 35th running of the Little Brown Jug.

Driven by Clint Galbraith, who also co-owns and trains the bay son of Albatross, Niatross took the first heat in 1:55, breaking the previous Jug mark of 1:55.4 set in 1978 by Falcon Almahurst.

In the second, Niatross erased that mark with a sizzling 1:54.8 clocking on the Delaware County Fairgrounds oval, the fastest mile ever on a half-mile track. The combined time of 3:49.8 is also a world's record on a half-mile track.

The wins were the 15th and 16th in 18 starts this year for Niatross, and the 29th in 31 races in his career. The $104,717 he won from the Jug's $207,000 purse boosted his 1980 earnings to $1,133,896 and his career mark to $1,748,796 — both records.

"It has to be the greatest moment of my life," said Galbraith, 43, of his first Jug victory. "We had a lot of racing luck, starting with the draw when he got the pole."

A crowd of 45,000 watched Niatross nail down the second jewel of 3-year-old pacing's triple crown, with the Messenger Stakes at Roosevelt Raceway yet to come. He already has won the Cane Pace at Yonkers. By winning the Messenger, he can become the first horse to take the triple crown since Most Happy Fella in 1970.

Galbraith will now take his valuable colt, syndicated for $10 million last November, to the Red Mile in Lexington, Ky. In a time trial, he will try to break the all-time record of 1:52 set by Steady Star in 1971 on the one-mile track.

Jug officials permitted win wagering only, and the crowd bet Niatross down to the lowest possible odds of 1-9. He paid $2.20 in both heats.

"There is no way you are going to beat him on a mile, half-mile or five-eighths track," one of the also-ran drivers said. "He's just a super colt."

Australia Buoyed By Drift in Cup

By William N. Wallace

New York Times Service

NEWPORT, R.I. — The second race of the America's Cup series between Australia and Freedom was not completed within the five-and-a-half-hour time limit Thursday and was being rerun Friday.

When time ran out at 5:40 p.m., the challenging yacht was about half a mile ahead of the defender, and this has given the Australians a great deal of heart.

Freedom led Australia around the first four legs of the course before the weak northerly wind died and the yachts then lay becalmed for almost an hour. During this period, Australia had a little better drifting movement than her opponent, and when the initial whisper of a new breeze came in from the west, she was in a position to use it first.

Australia rounded the fifth turning mark two minutes before the time limit. She still had four and a half miles to sail to reach the finish line, and that would have required almost an hour more.

Earlier, Freedom's lead over the challenger had increased at each turning mark. The blue-hulled defender, representing the New York Yacht Club, was winning the second race as easily as she had the first on Tuesday, when Australia was beaten by 1 minute 52 seconds over the 24.3-mile, six-leg course.

Freedom led by 42 seconds at Thursday's first mark, 50 at the second, 1:09 at the third, and 1:42 at the fourth. Yet when time ran out there was the unusual sight of an America's Cup challenger far ahead of a defender.

In contests that counted, this sight had not been seen in a decade, since Gretel II, from Australia, beat Intrepid in the fourth race of the 1970 series. The defender won that series four races to one.

Too Much Emphasis

When Australia came back to her dock at the Newport Offshore Shipyard, whistles sounded and cheers rang out. It was as though she had tied the series against Freedom at 1-1.

The intensity of America's Cup racing resulted in emphasis on the Australian lead beyond what it deserved. But exactly how had the Aussies slipped ahead while the two yachts floated on Rhode Island Sound about five miles off Newport's Ocean Drive?

Jim Hardy, the skipper, sailed or crept slowly to the east in search of any miscellaneous breeze. Freedom either let her rival go or could not keep up. Australia's all-white, lightweight spinnaker did not seem to flop and lose its shape quite so often as did Freedom's.

When Hardy brought his white-hulled ship back to the course line, Australia crossed ahead of Freedom by about 50 yards. Spinnakers were down by then, the wind being so light that they could not be sustained. Also, the wind was going to shift eventually to the southwest or west, and both sides knew that.

Panatta Puts Italians Ahead in Davis Cup

United Press International

ROME — Adriano Panatta beat Paul McNamee, 5-7, 6-4, 6-0, 6-4 Friday to put Italy ahead of Australia after the first match in the five-match Davis Cup interzone final.

In the second singles event, Peter McNamara led Corrado Barazutti, 10-8, 1-6, 6-4, when the umpire stopped play at dusk.

Japan Volleyball Victory

United Press International

CALGARY, Alberta — The Japanese national volleyball team, embarrassed by a 3-1 loss to Canada Wednesday, stormed back to form Thursday night to defeat the United States, 3-0, at the 1980 Canada Cup.

Wilson Sets Stolen Base Mark as Royals Win

The Associated Press

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — Willie Wilson set an American League record for consecutive stolen bases and George Brett had two hits to raise his average to .398 as the Kansas City Royals defeated the California Angels, 5-2, Thursday night.

Wilson followed his run-scoring single in the second inning by stealing second and third base to run his string of bases stolen without being caught to 28, beating the 27 of Ron LeFlore in 1978 with Detroit. Wilson, who finished the game with two singles, driving in a run and scoring once, has 70 stolen bases this season.

Third baseman Brett, who entered the game batting .396, singled to center in the first and to right in the fifth. He walked in the second and flied to center in the seventh.

Yankees 8, Blue Jays 7
Blue Jays 2, Yankees 1

In New York, Luis Leal pitched a two-hitter that enabled Toronto to snap New York's seven-game winning streak with a 2-1 victory. Earlier, Bucky Dent doubled home Johnny Oates from first base with two out in the 13th to give New York an 8-7 victory in the completion of a game suspended Wednesday night.

Orioles 7, Tigers 3

In Baltimore, the home team rallied with three runs in the seventh and two in the eighth for a 7-3 victory over Detroit. It was Baltimore's 10th victory in 13 games with Detroit, and its 12th in 18 games in September.

White Sox 5, Mariners 4

In Seattle, Harold Baines drove in Chet Lemon with one out in the ninth to lift Chicago to a 5-4 victory over Seattle.

Red Sox 8, Indians 3

In Boston, Jim Rice drove in four runs with a double and a single and Gary Hancock hit a two-run home run as Boston defeated Cleveland, 8-3.

Rangers 10, A's 6

In Arlington, Texas, Mickey Rivers had four hits, including a two-run single, to help Texas defeat Oakland, 10-6.

Brewers 9, Twins 8
Brewers 5, Twins 0

In Milwaukee, Lary Sorensen pitched a five-hitter and Ben Oglivie hit his 36th home run to pace Milwaukee to a 5-0 victory over Minnesota and a sweep of their doubleheader. Gorman Thomas' two-run homer, his 35th, with two out in the ninth gave Milwaukee a 9-8 victory in the first game.

Astros 10, Reds 2

In the National League, in Cincinnati, Joe Morgan and Jose Cruz each hit two-run home runs to enable Houston to pile up a come-from-behind victory over Cincinnati, 10-2. The seventh-inning homer by Morgan off Reds starter Frank Pastore (11-7) gave the win to the Houston starter, Ken Forsch (12-12).

Dodgers 7, Padres 3

In Los Angeles, Dusty Baker, Ron Cey and Mickey Hatcher got home runs, powering Los Angeles to a 7-3 victory over San Diego.

Braves 2, Giants 1

In San Francisco, Chris Chambliss hit a two-run homer and reliever Rick Camp pitched out of a bases-loaded, none-out situation in the ninth, enabling Atlanta to squeak through to a 2-1 victory over San Francisco.

Major League Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Atlanta 000 200 000—2 5 0
San Francisco 000 000 010—1 7 1
Matula, Camp (8) and Benedict; Hargeshiemer, Minton (7), Holland (8) and May. W—Matula, 11-12. L—Hargeshiemer, 4-5. HR—Atlanta, Chambliss (16).

Houston 000 010 315—10 12 0
Cincinnati 200 000 000— 2 7 2
K.Forsch, Sambito (7) and Ashby, Pujols (7); Pastore, Hume (8), Leibrandt (9) and Nolan. W—K.Forsch, 12-12. L— Pastore, 11-7. HRs—Houston, Morgan (8), J.Cruz (11).

San Diego 000 100 020—3 7 1
Los Angeles 013 010 02x—7 13 1
Wise, Rasmussen (5), Armstrong (8) and Tenace, Fahey (4); Welch, Castillo (8) and Yeager. W—Welch, 13-9. L—Wise, 6-8. HRs—San Diego, Perkins (2). Los Angeles, Baker (29), Cey (25), Hatcher (1).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(Completion Suspended Game)
Toronto 000 000 300 400 0—7 9 1
New York 010 100 001 400 1—8 15 2
J.McLaughlin, Willis (7), Barlow (9), Schrom (9), Stieb (10), Mirabella (10), Kucek (10) and B.Davis, Whitt (9); R.May, R.Davis (10), Lollar (10), Underwood (11) and Cerone, Oates (10). W— Underwood, 13-9. L—Kucek, 3-7. HRs—Toronto, Mayberry (26), Howell (0). New York, Cerone (13).

(Regularly Scheduled Game)
Toronto 001 001 000—2 0 1
New York 000 100 000—1 2 3
Leal and Whitt; John and Oates, Robinson (9). W—Leal, 2-4. L—John, 21-8.

(First Game)
Minnesota 010 012 400—8 14 3
Milwaukee 070 000 002—9 11 1
Zahn, Verhoeven (2), Corbett (7) and Wynegar; Caldwell, Cleveland (7), Flinn (7) and C.Moore. W—Flinn, 2-1. L—Corbett, 8-6. HR—Minnesota, Ward (1). Milwaukee, Cooper (22), Thomas (35).

(Second Game)
Minnesota 000 000 000—0 6 2
Milwaukee 030 020 00x—5 0 0
Redfern, Vasellc (4), Kinnunen (0) and Butera, Wynegar (8); Sorensen and Yost. W—Sorensen, 11-9. L—Redfern, 4-7. HR— Milwaukee, Oglivie (36).

Cleveland 020 000 100—3 12 1
Boston 022 020 20x—8 15 0
Garland, Stanton (7) and Hassey; Crawford and Fisk. W—Crawford, 1-0. L—Garland, 6-9. HR—Cleveland, Alexander (5). Boston, Hancock (3).

Detroit 200 010 000—3 11 1
Baltimore 100 001 32x—7 13 0
Wilcox, Lopez (7) and Parrish; McGregor, Stoddard (8) and Graham, Dempsey (9). W—McGregor, 19-7. L—Wilcox, 13-11. HR—Baltimore, Graham (12).

California 100 000 001—2 10 0
Kansas City 040 000 10x—5 9 0
A.Martinez, Aase (2), LaRoche (6), Clear (7) and Donohue, Whitmer (9); Martin, Quisenberry (9) and Quirk. W—Martin, 9-9. L—A.Martinez, 6-7.

Oakland 022 000 020— 6 9 1
Texas 303 110 02x—10 16 1
McCatty, Lacey (3), J.Jones (6), Hamilton (8), Beard (8) and Newman; Clay, Darwin (3), J.Johnson (8) and Sundberg. W—Darwin, 12-3. L—McCatty, 12-14. HR—Oakland, Page (17).

Chicago 000 103 001—5 8 0
Seattle 001 000 300—4 11 0
Trout, Farmer (7), Wortham (7), Proly (8), Hoffman (9) and Foley, Borgmann (8); Beattie, Rawley (8), D.Roberts (9), Sarmiento (9) and Hill, Narron (8). W—Proly, 4-9. L—Rawley, 7-7. HR—Seattle, Hill (2).

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	93	53	.637	—
Baltimore	88	58	.603	5
Boston	77	64	.538	14½
Milwaukee	79	69	.534	15
Cleveland	74	71	.510	18½
Detroit	74	72	.507	19
Toronto	62	84	.425	31
West				
x-Kansas City	91	56	.619	—
Oakland	74	74	.500	17½
Texas	71	75	.486	19½
Minnesota	65	82	.442	26
Chicago	62	83	.428	28
California	59	86	.407	31
Seattle	53	93	.363	37½

(x—Clinched division title)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Montreal	81	65	.555	—
Philadelphia	79	66	.545	1½
Pittsburgh	76	70	.521	5
St. Louis	66	80	.452	15
New York	62	84	.425	19
Chicago	56	89	.386	24½
West				
Los Angeles	84	62	.575	—
Houston	83	63	.568	1
Cincinnati	79	68	.537	5½
Atlanta	77	69	.527	7
San Francisco	69	77	.473	15
San Diego	64	83	.435	20½

United Press International

Johnny Owen pounding the bag in Los Angeles.

Wispy Welshman Goes for World Title

United Press International

LOS ANGELES — According to the height-and-weight charts, Johnny Owen, at 5-foot-8½ and 118 pounds, is either 25 pounds underweight or six inches too tall. Friday night the skinny Welshman tries to take the World Boxing Council bantamweight title from Lupe Pintor of Mexico City.

Owen, 24, has ballooned to 130 after weeks of heavy eating. He outweighs jockey Bill Shoemaker by less than 20 pounds. He could go unnoticed in an office or a library. But he is a very good boxer.

Born and raised in Merthyr Tydfil, Wales, he first entered a boxing gym at the age of 8. They didn't know whether to let him box or use him to lace up gloves. In 1976 he turned professional and now he has a 26-1-1 record with 13 knockouts.

"This is my one chance to make it big," he said Wednesday of the 15-round title fight at the Olympic Auditorium. "If I blow it, I'll probably never get another chance."

'Damn Silly'

Owen is the WBC's fourth-ranked challenger. He won the European bantamweight crown earlier this year with a 12-round decision over Juan Francisco Rodriguez of Spain. Now he was saying: "After I win the title Friday night, I will defend it three times, then quit. I don't want to be fighting when I'm 30."

His father and trainer, Dick Owen, agrees: "It would be a damn silly thing to do, letting him fight for another six years. He's fought long enough already."

Against Pintor, Owen will find a brawler and boxer rolled into a compact package. The Mexican won the WBC crown with a 15-round decision over Carlos Zarate in 1979.

Despite his build, Owen packs power in both hands. When he works on the heavy bag, his punches land with impressive thuds. "The legs," he said. "It's all in the legs. If you work hard enough and train hard enough, the power comes. You have to sacrifice a lot to be a fighter, and I've sacrificed an awful lot. I run more than most fighters and train harder and longer."

Pintor, though only 5-foot-4, is favored by the experts. "The proof is in the pudding," the elder Owen said.

Money for U.S. Runners

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The Athletics Congress, governing body for track and field in the United States, has received approval from the International Amateur Athletic Federation, the world governing body, to experiment for one year with a circuit that will provide prize money for clubs. This is the first time that the IAAF has allowed prize money in track.

Transactions

BASEBALL
American League
TORONTO—Signed Danny Ainge, infielder-outfielder.

FOOTBALL
National Football League
HOUSTON—Waived Sammy Green, linebacker.
ST. LOUIS—Placed Keith Wortman, offensive tackle, on the injured reserve list.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League
BUFFALO—Signed Jim Schoenfeld, defenseman.

Olympic Aides Charged

The Associated Press

MONTREAL — Three central figures in the organization of the 1976 Montreal Olympics, including Gerard Niding, former key aide to Mayor Jean Drapeau, have been charged with corruption and fraud. Contractor Regis Trudeau and Claude Rouleau, a former provincial government official, were the others charged.

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Art Buchwald

Campaign Promises And Other Whoppers

WASHINGTON — The biggest lie in the world is, "The check is in the mail" — except during an election year, and then you get some whoppers to top even that.

"I promise, if I am elected, that you will get a tax cut, and I will also balance the budget."

"When I become president, the Russians will know we mean business."

Buchwald

"I guarantee that everyone who wants to work will have a job."

"I will give you less government — not more government."

"My goal is to see that all the people get medical care at a price they can afford."

"Let's make no mistake about this. I am for the farmer."

"My first priority will be to see that everyone gets decent housing at reasonable interest rates."

"I intend to take strong measures to insure that every worker in this country shares in the fruits of his labor."

"My first concern is to cut red tape, and to encourage business to make profits so we will have a strong economy and compete with overseas imports."

"I will not appoint anyone to public office for political reasons."

"My vice president will be in on all my decisions."

"My staff will be kept to a minimum and my door will be open to the Cabinet members at all times."

"The sick and the elderly will have someone in the White House who cares about them."

"I intend to take the high road in this campaign and not deal in personalities."

"I will never lie to you."

"The only reason I have sought this office is that I believe the country needs leadership."

"This is the best kosher frankfurter I've ever tasted."

"I would say, with a few exceptions, that the media has treated me fairly."

"I intend to rebuild every American city in this country."

"Anyone in my administration who commits an impropriety will be immediately dismissed."

"My first act in office will be to make us self-sufficient in energy."

"No one will go hungry as long as I am president."

"Make no mistake about this. I'm for the small businessman."

"I will see to it that women are treated as equals with men in job opportunities, pay and respect."

* * *

"I have spoken to the people and I have listened to what they have to say."

"This is the best chicken gumbo I've ever tasted."

"I can't do the job without your prayers."

"I can't do the job unless you elect Hap Gable as congressman from this district."

"Make no mistake about this. I'm for the American Indian."

"I read a book about Abraham Lincoln last night and I came across this passage . . ."

"It doesn't matter to me personally if I win or lose, but it does matter to this great country of ours."

"I know what it's like to be poor."

"My remarks were misconstrued by the press, and I had no intention of offending anyone."

"Make no mistake about this. I'm for the coal miner."

"If I am elected, I will listen to the best minds in this country."

"This is the best enchilada I've ever tasted."

Haydn 'Revival' Marks Orchestra Anniversary

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Mstislav Rostropovich, music director of the National Symphony Orchestra, had a post-concert surprise for a sold-out Kennedy Center audience celebrating the orchestra's forthcoming 50th birthday.

After the three-hour concert ended Thursday night, Rostropovich appeared onstage as Joseph Haydn, just down from heaven and accompanied by seven National Symphony musicians in white wigs and 18th-century costumes.

Mary Blume

The Apprenticeship Of Micheline Lanctot

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — On the first day on their first films, most directors are too nervous to know where to put the camera. Micheline Lanctot, a French-Canadian actress who is usually feisty and outspoken, was so nervous on her first day as a director that she didn't even know where to put herself.

"I was in a trance. I learned in four days, boy did I learn! By the next week the rushes held together."

The result, an intimate, sensitive film called "L'Homme a tout faire" (The Handyman), was shown last spring at Cannes and has gone on to the Toronto and New York festivals.

At Cannes, Lanctot was interviewed by Finnish and Portuguese TV and shared a press conference with a Turkish director who began by saying he had hated her film and continued to talk for two hours — "Which I didn't mind," Lanctot said, "because I love Turkish." She was surprised at being invited to Toronto, being urgently Quebecoise, and is astonished at being asked to New York.

"New York is said to hate Quebec films," she said at the Canadian Cultural Center in Paris, where her film was being shown. "They did show one that I was in, a docudrama on rape. Rape was a very big subject that year — there were four films on it, so I guess we got in under that."

The difference between Quebec, or French-language, films, and English-language Canadian films is great, Lanctot said. At Cannes she removed the Canadian flag from her table: "It was a ridiculous gesture, but I did it discreetly."

While there have been Canadian films of originality and distinction in recent years, the English-language industry has been increasingly devoted to American tax-shelter junk.

Quebec films are more rooted in reality than Canadian films, Lanctot said, but they have their own problems. "Quebec films are artisan and folkloric. I hate parochial films, I hate nationalist films. I think the only way Quebec films will get somewhere is by aiming at grander themes.

"A film has to be specific and the more specific it is the more international it becomes. Most of them try to spend the whole film proving we're different. I start by assuming we're different.

"We don't have to have people swear all the time and wear gum boots and drink maple syrup and carry little Quebec flags. Most of my subjects come from somewhere else and the fact that they're set in Quebec makes them international."

Still, there is the problem of establishing a Quebec reality in film as in life. To outsiders the settings, with American cars and modern supermarkets, seem neither particular nor exotic, while French-speaking countries have trouble with Canadian-style French.

Quebecer Lanctot

"I can't get distribution in France because I won't have my people speak international French. If I were Senegalese it would have been simpler. I would have English and French subtitles and go around the world."

Micheline Lanctot made her film acting debut in "La Vraie Nature de Bernadette" (1972). "But," she said, "I never managed to withstand the French long enough because of my bloody accent. I always wanted to but I never got beyond the threshold of exasperation. We're still considered cute little cousins here.

"You don't know what it is to be a Quebecer. Every Quebecer who's lived in Paris — after six months we're longing for American life. And vice versa."

Lanctot felt totally alien in Los Angeles, where she spent five years while she was living with the Canadian director Ted Kotcheff. And of course no one had heard of her Quebec films. "One does suffer from being no one in Hollywood," she said.

Invitations to parties were addressed to Ted Kotcheff and guest. For five years she was the guest. "I have been totally, irrationally vicious about Los Angeles. I have a debt to it, I grew up there. You have to find yourself there, sink or swim. I sank for three years. Then I started writing stories and scripts, all about Quebec."

One script became her first attempt at directing. "L'Homme a tout faire," the story of a man who lives for love, who is in love with love. "Ted says it's about the unlikely vessel of Eros, which I love. The man goes from one ghastly affair to another with extreme resiliency. One relationship with a woman is very emotional and tender, which surprised everyone, since I am vicious and foulmouthed and that's what they expected from me."

The story was inspired by a Czech handyman whom she met in Los Angeles. "He believed in love to the exclusion of everything."

Lanctot has found two English-language books that she would like to film but she claims the Canadian film board will say they should go to English-language directors, while an English-language director might be similarly discouraged from filming French-based material — and while she speaks perfect English, she is not about to abandon filming in French.

Subsidies

The Canadian government's film subsidy system is magnanimous compared to other countries but it is, Lanctot said, "a policy of rather instrusive help" that is political and works under an unstated quota system. There is considerable ill-feeling between French- and English-language filmmakers: when she played opposite Richard Dreyfuss in "The Apprenticeship of Duddy Kravitz," which was set in Montreal and directed by Toronto-born Kotcheff, both communities bitterly resented the film.

Lanctot's ancestors came from Normandy in 1629 and supplied Quebec with many generations of lawyers, notaries and judges. She studied piano and thought of acting but her raucous baritone voice sounded odd coming from a well-bred 17-year-old. "Now it's my trademark."

She became a film animator and worked on "The Selfish Giant," which won an Oscar nomination. With "La Vraie Nature de Bernadette" she became a star in France.

"It was excessive. I was peach jam, I was strawberry brioche. People said we'd finally broken into the international market. I said, don't be silly, we're cute now. They had the same fad with Swiss cinema, Senegalese cinema, Algerian cinema."

Unfortunately she turned out to be right, unless her new film makes it, contrary to her expectations. It is a rather simple film, difficult to categorize, she said, and she has not helped by refusing the label of "woman director."

"I don't live in the sexist world. I'm fed up with feminist films denouncing the evils of men." Many woman viewers, she said, have been relieved to see a non-feminist film made by a woman.

As for the others, those who ask why she didn't make a film about a woman, the answer is simple: "Because men interest me."

PEOPLE: *Halston See-Throughs Stun Chinese Audience*

American fashion designer Halston shocked his Chinese audience into silence when two of his models appeared in see-through black net outfits during his show of U.S. fashions in Peking. "The silence was almost painful," said one American who attended. He said he overheard a Chinese guest whisper: "Never for China." Halston said the purpose of the show was not to clothe China but to show the Chinese how to design their silk and other fabrics for the foreign market. The audience applauded at his parade of more conservative sportswear, especially the capes, and appeared to enjoy his vivid colors. The show stoppers were a see-through jump suit and a blouse, both of black net. The jump suit was transparent "from top to bottom," said an American in the audience, which included 1,400 people from China's fashion and textile industries.

* * *

Twelve actresses who appear with **Vanessa Redgrave** in the forthcoming CBS-TV movie "Playing for Time" have written a letter expressing "our hope that Jewish organizations and American advertising agencies will embrace this effort on Sept. 30." The letter's signers, who include **Jane Alexander, Marisa Berenson, Verna Bloom** and **Viveca Lindfors**, said it was unfortunate that Miss Redgrave's "personal political views" have come to overshadow the film's content. When Miss Redgrave, an outspoken proponent of the Palestinian Liberation Front, was cast a year ago as an Auschwitz concentration camp survivor in "Playing for Time," CBS was criticized by spokesmen for Jewish groups. The protests have continued, and CBS is said to be having trouble selling advertising for the program.

* * *

Two thirds of the British public disapprove of the royal family taking part in fox-hunting, according to a public opinion poll. **Prince Charles** and **Princess Anne**, both keen hunters, were urged to give up the chase. **Lord Soper**, president of the League Against Cruel Sports which commissioned the poll, said he felt morally justified in asking the royal pair to desist and set an example. The poll, conducted by Market Opinion and Research International, reported that of nearly 2,000 people interviewed, 66 percent said they disapprove of royalty hunting foxes and 44 percent disapproved of them shooting grouse. The league for legislation to prohibit foxing and cited West Germa Canada as countries which done so.

* * *

French Baron **Armand de R** 34, said that if he cannot co French critics that he did i windsurf 560 miles of the Pacific by himself, he will lea homeland and never retur they don't believe it in Fran never go back, never," de R said in an interview before parture from Papeete, Tah Paris. "I will come and liv and forget France." French surfing experts have charge he could not have made the 1 trip earlier this month fro Marquesas Islands to Ahe, a in the Tuamotu archipelago, out outside help. He said b returning to France with pro

* * *

Choreographer **Alvin Aile** told that all charges of assau disorderly conduct against will be dismissed in April continues psychiatric trea and stays out of trouble. Ail won a conditional release in nal Court in Manhattan. His pany, the American Dance ater, has traveled around the under U.S. State Depar auspices. Ailey was charge trying to force his way past bers of a private security called to the lobby of Interna House, a residence for foreig dents, on March 7 to see a can resident, whose entry in country he had sponsored. the student asked Ailey to the building, he reportedly b violent. Two months later, h arrested on charges of attac tenant in the Manhattan ment building where he lives.

* * *

The fans loved **Anne Mur** Hutchinson, Kan., but what Murray loved was Hutchi trash carts — so much so tha arranged to buy several of The Canadian songbird, opened the Kansas State couldn't keep her eyes off th tic two-wheeled "polycarts" which the city picks up after terbugs. Says fair board m **John Oswald**, "Evidently, up in Canada, all they have are barrels." She'll pay $45 ea the alternative.

—SAMUEL JUS

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